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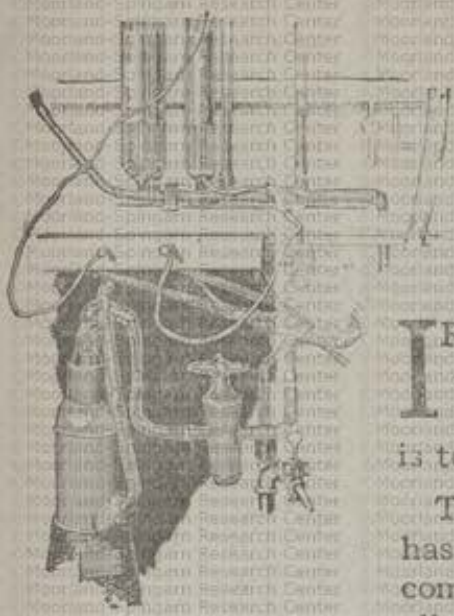
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# What Is Vacuum?

**I**F THE traffic policeman did not hold up his hand and control the automobiles and wagons and people there would be collisions, confusion, and but little progress in any direction. His business is to *direct*.

The physicist who tries to obtain a vacuum that is nearly perfect has a problem somewhat like that of the traffic policeman. Air is composed of molecules—billions and billions of them flying about in all directions and often colliding. The physicist's pump is designed to make the molecules travel in one direction—out through the exhaust. The molecules are much too small to be seen even with a microscope, but the pump jogs them along and at least starts them in the right direction.

A perfect vacuum would be one in which there is not a single free molecule.

For over forty years scientists have been trying to pump and jog and herd more molecules out of vessels. There are still in the best vacuum obtainable more molecules per cubic centimeter than there are people in the world, in other words, about two billion. Whenever a new jogging device is invented, it becomes possible to eject a few million more molecules.

The Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company have spent years in trying to drive more and more molecules of air from containers. The chief purpose has been to study the effects obtained, as, for example, the boiling away of metals in a vacuum.

This investigation of high vacua had unexpected results. It became possible to make better X-ray tubes—better because the X-rays could be controlled; to make the electron tubes now so essential in long-range wireless communication more efficient and trustworthy; and to develop an entirely new type of incandescent lamp, one which is filled with a gas and which gives more light than any of the older lamps.

No one can foretell what will be the outcome of research in pure science. New knowledge, new ideas inevitably are gained. And sooner or later this new knowledge, these new ideas find a practical application. For this reason the primary purpose of the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company is the broadening of human knowledge.

**General Electric**  
General Office Company Schenectady, N.Y.

95-376-B





**DR. C. E. BENTLEY**

**Eminent citizen and highly successful dentist of Chicago, Ill., who visited Howard University in December and delivered several lectures in his special field.**



# THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD

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VOL. XV

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## Editorials

### FOOTBALL AND THE HOWARD SPIRIT.

THE annual clash in football between Howard and Lincoln Universities which took place on Thanksgiving Day in American League Park in Washington served not only to dispel any doubt that may have previously existed as to the high place of football as the most popular sport among American college and university students, but also showed that such contests are the best means of indicating the true coefficient of college alumni loyalty.

Baseball, our great national pastime, is of course properly classed as a major sport in college athletics and has a wide and enthusiastic indorsement among all undergraduates, but football, unlike baseball, is a branch of athletics which can trace its inception, as well as its highest development, to the athletic fields of colleges and not to professional league parks.

Football makes a stronger appeal to the undergraduate than any other form of extra-curriculum activity. This is the *one* attraction that calls to its eager indorsement and loyal support, practically the entire student body. Football games with rival institutions of long standing constitute the occasion for the highest manifestation of college spirit.

Because of the large attendance of students, alumni and friends, the revenues from these contests are in the aggregate more than adequate for financing this particular sport. The surplus of course must be used for the support of other less favored sports which would have scant existence, if the returns from football were not so generous.

Through the entire college course, football more than any other activity, elicits a larger amount of attention, interest and enthusiasm from the undergraduates of every taste, aptitude and tendency. It really offers the best occasion for the unrestrained and united expression of college spirit and loyalty. On no other occasion, probably, do all unite with one mind, one heart, and one voice. The whole college gives a striking instance of group psychology and thousands of students act as one man in urging their struggling heroes on to victory. The players themselves carry in their bosoms the concentrated hope and united purpose of all the partisan spectators. This attachment formed, during undergraduate days, for this sport as the rallying point around which to demonstrate his highest interest in and devotion for his *Alma Mater*, is carried by the



student, when he becomes an alumnus, into the various walks of business and professional life. No other single interest possesses greater persuasive power to bring him back to the scenes of his college days—not even his class reunions or the induction of a new president into office.

What is true, in this respect, of the college world in general was strikingly shown in the Howard-Lincoln contest on Thanksgiving Day in American League Park.

Alumni by the hundreds responded to the call of old Howard in generous and impressive fashion. They came by automobile and by regular and special trains from all the large cities of the East, from the middle West as far as Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago, and from the South as far as Jacksonville, Florida. This splendid showing on the part of our prosperous and devoted graduates is a high tribute to their staunch loyalty for Alma Mater.

The RECORD feels that the football game merely served as the occasion and not the cause for this exhibition of interest, and cherishes the ardent hope that, by reason of the new Howard spirit, there will be other functions in connection with our University life which may call forth the loyalty of the Alumni in equal degree. Three cheers for brawn! Three times three for brain!

G. M. L.

#### EVENING CLASSES AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

BEGINNING with the Winter Quarter, 1921, Howard University will inaugurate a system of evening classes. These classes are to be taught by the regular university instructors, and are to yield full credit towards a degree. They will exact the same requirements and maintain the same standards as the day classes.

The need of such evening classes is evident and unmistakable. In the public schools of Washington, in the government departments, and in the city at large will be found many a person who will avail himself of this exceptional opportunity to secure a college education. A few have asked for it; many have been waiting for it; and others, while not particularly concerned about it in the past, will now give it serious thought and consideration. Our neighbor, George Washington University, has over two thousand students enrolled in evening classes.

Evening classes are but one phase of the effort of some of our colleges and universities to render maximum service by making use of other than the traditional methods of instruction or the traditional periods of the day or year. Thus it is that we find such institutions operating night schools, correspondence schools, summer schools. The University of Chicago occupies a notable position in this respect because of its helpful correspondence school and its admirable summer school.

The RECORD feels that evening classes at Howard will mark a clear and distinct extension of the usefulness and influence of the university. And it sincerely hopes that this movement, so full of promise and possibilities, will soon be followed and supplemented by another with similar potentialities for good—the establishment of a summer school.

W. J. B.



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## ANOTHER LITTLE YEAR.

SITTING on the trolley I overheard a woman say, "Why, how time has flown! It seems only yesterday since the last new year came in, and here is another one right upon us." Passing along the street, I glimpsed the bright twinkle in a mischievous laddie's eye as he yelled across to a playfellow, "Yo, Brady, it's nineteen-twenty! 'Member, you said you'd have a whole new outfit for the gang by nex' year, an' now nex' year's here, an' you ain't got it!" At a home where I was visiting, the youngest daughter, a fifteen-year-old, bubbled away over the telephone, "Do come over, Auntie, and see my hair all done up. Mother promised to let me put it up this year, and really, it just seemed as though nineteen-twenty would never come." The big sister of twenty years laughed, amused, as she entered the room. "That dear child has been planning the last ten months to look grown up. It seems just yesterday since I was having such fits, and that youngster was little more than a tot." Then, on the campus of a big university, a small group of students chatted away about the ended holidays. "And now, just think, it's a new year. Next year three of us shall leave. It hardly seems possible when one stops to look back."

And so the comments passed at the first of the year of 'twenty; but soon they were forgotten, duties became routine again, and finally all of the little thrill of the newness of the year died away. But the thrill returned with the passing of 'twenty and the coming of 'twenty-one. Listen now, as you move about, and you will hear the same comments put in different words, and expressed by different people, of course, but all bearing the same meaning—that time has flown from the older ones, and lagged behind the very young. I wonder whether the woman who was on the trolley with me thinks this year has passed as swiftly as the one before it? I wonder whether the little boy has yet furnished the "gang" with the promised outfit? Oh, I wonder whether the fifteen-year-old maid feels as grown up as she expected to with her hair atop her pretty head? And the seniors in the big university—. Do they realize how nearly finished is their last little year, though it has scarce begun?

Man closes his eyes in reminiscence, and drifts back over the swift years of perhaps many changes in his life. He closes his eyes in dreaming, and soars to the heights of his desires in the unborn years of his longed-for future. And even as he does this, his time is passing—swiftly. This year ends some struggle; begins the realization of some dream. Work right through it, from the very start of it, and see it bring you nearer to your goal. A year is such a little thing—a year is such a *big* thing. One day you are bidding it welcome, the next, it seems, you are bidding it farewell. It is tediously long, or alarmingly short, just as you decree. It is for you to determine whether your annual good-bye and welcome is to be joyous or sad. It is for me to determine whether



mine will be joyous or sad. In the big university, it is for the student mass to govern those minute details which will make for the old *Mater* a record joyous or sad.

By individualizing I would not suggest selfishness; I would simply stress the importance of the work of the individual. Work alone, and at the same time, work with the group; but, for the sake of yourself, for the sake of your immediate surroundings, for the sake of your people, for the sake of the world, work with sincerity. Each minute, used truly, adds to the hour and the day which grow out of the time consumed. The worker grows into the habit of fidelity, and soon he has behind him an entire year, and a good one. It might just as easily have been exactly reversed. Then think how that person, in reminiscence, would rue that year.

Make this resolution (although surely it need not be at a particular time of the year): "To myself I will be true." Then, carrying it ever in your mind, watch yourself acquire a different aspect towards things in general; watch the days glide past, apace with what you are accomplishing, instead of leaping away, and leaving you far behind. Then hear your contented self say at the end of 1921, "What a happy, busy little year!"

OTTIE GRAHAM





## THE RELATION OF THE CHURCH TO SOCIAL PROGRAMS.\*

**T**HAT the church of Jesus Christ in the world today has greater responsibilities than at any time since His resurrection and Ascension must be admitted by all who have given but a casual glance at its past history and present responsibility.

For a long time men thought that the program of Jesus Christ for His church was only concerned with the psychical life of the individual, but since the world has received such a baptism of fire upon the front line trenches of the recent war, we have come to believe that the mission or function of the church is both psychical and physical.

The church was established for man and not man for the church, as so many people have thought and for this very reason men have been slow to feel that the program of the church, as they have received it, should be made to include the whole man and his activities toward his fellow-man.

Many of the old tenets and principles of the church must be reset so as to meet the present needs of man today. I am not altogether unaware that there are many who are not as yet prepared to accept this statement, but when we remember that the world of human beings has passed through a mighty revolution and has been in the seething pot or melting pot out of which has come a new world and a new people, then the above statement will be seen to a better advantage.

Society is not the same today in thought and in action as it was many years ago, and it is this thought in mind which leads us to consider the relation of the church to social programs.

All society, whether civilized or not, has certain definite plans in view and certain ends toward which it directs its efforts which are derived either consciously or unconsciously.

The unit of society is man and man is a social being, therefore it follows that in dealing with social programs we must take under consideration what programs are necessary for man's social needs.

We believe that programs differ slightly in various communities because communities differ as to their respective environments. Therefore, what may be accepted in one community may be rejected in another given community.

In discussing social programs, it must be remembered that we have reference to that distinct outline of community action which includes the betterment of the whole community.

There are those who believe in social betterment for a part of society and will stress governmental policy so as to meet the needs of a certain group. A great deal has been said and written upon the fact that society

\* Delivered at the Convocation of the School of Religion, March, 1920.



in our American life is heterogeneous rather than homogeneous, but let that be as it may, we must insist that there can be no satisfactory social program which does not include the whole mass of society. Social programs should begin then with the lowest type of society (if you grant that there is such type) and proceed to the highest, the subnormal and abnormal as well as the normal, and this should be the regnant principle actuating the social leaders in every section.

It is not my purpose in this brief time to cover all the lines of social endeavor, but to mention the more prominent ones and then call your attention to what should be or is the relation of the church to these.

Social programs must include the industrial, economical, physical, moral, psychical, [as well as] all other problems connected with human society. The fiercest struggle, perhaps, is to be found in the industrial conditions of the present day society. The effort to earn a livelihood is one of the things which give the members and leaders of society a great deal of concern. That man has a right to earn his bread is generally admitted, but too often do we find barriers set up which tend to hinder a certain group from earning a living or perhaps I had better say, from having an equal opportunity for earning a livelihood. This should be remedied and society must make a program which will give to every man a chance to earn his daily bread along with that of his fellows.

In this field of endeavor we find that organized labor sometimes attempts to ignore all who are not identified with it, and then entrenches itself by refusing certain ones the privilege to enter the organization.

The church must so indoctrinate society until it will be willing to accept all men irrespective of condition, color, or creed to the full enjoyment of life, liberty and in the pursuit of happiness. Some may argue that the church must not interfere in this field, but we do not think that the church should sit idly by and see the members of society denied their inalienable right to enter any and all fields of industry if they are qualified from a basis of merit.

It matters not how much men or some men may speak disparagingly of the church and its work, it must be remembered that no organization on earth has the influence and the right to represent man more than the church; for there is no organization which is free to act for the benefit of man more than the church.

Then we should not only see to it that men be allowed to work, but that they receive fair compensation for a day's work. The church must also take a very decided stand in favor of having equal social justice meted out to the members of society, irrespective of previous condition, for no society can rise to the heights which it might attain unless there be fair play granted to each member of the body politic.

The social program for social justice must be in keeping with the word of God and the church must be and is the visible representative of the



living God and must discourage all forms of evil which exist in the social unit. I am not unaware that many will say that the cause of this condition of social injustice is due to the delinquency of certain members of certain distinctive groups. We hear a great deal of talk about the delinquency of certain groups in American life and that the larger per cent of criminality is to be seen among this group, but I wish to emphasize the fact that crime knows no color or creed, but is the result largely of a condition. The program of society or the social program must include the plan to reduce criminality and to this end the church must enter into the fullest sympathy with society in eradicating crime. The feeling of antipathy which brings about great misunderstandings among members of society results in many cases in the worst form of crimes known to history; these programs must seek to bring about a better feeling among the various social groups of society. In other words, the program should have a plan whereby we could work out a complete plan for race adjustments. This is an old saying and appears at times meaningless, and it is and will forever remain so unless the church will come to the rescue of society and vitalize this saying and make it worth while. How can this be done? It can be done in many ways, but I desire to mention just a few for your consideration. Among the very first suggestions which I would mention would be that of a getting together meeting and having a correct understanding of the things which bring about this one great evil of present-day problems.

To begin, the churches of any given community should be large enough in vision, deep enough in spirituality to get a meeting of representatives of each and every church in that community to attend a group meeting and, then and there, discuss frankly the causes and remedies for racial adjustments. The ministers of these churches could preach special sermons on brotherhood, emphasizing the need of the Spirit of Jehovah among the members of these respective churches, calling for a closer coöperation among Christian believers for the one common end—the better understanding among the different racial groups in that community.

Then there should be a survey made of the needs of that particular community and the facts so gathered should be brought to such a meeting and there studied, discussed and made the basis of a program which would be so inclusive that not a member of the social unit could feel that the program did not include him.

In fact, if the Church of Jesus is to be the salt of the earth and the light of the world, it must be made a haven for all who are distressed from any cause in the communities, and those who are thus situated should be brought to realize that the Church was intensely interested in them. Too often the charge is made that the church must work for the salvation of the souls of men, and I do not wish to underestimate the value of this work, for no work can be greater than that of saving the souls of men; but then we should lay emphasis also upon the fact



that the lives and bodies of men must be saved. The work of the church as we see it certainly, for humanity ceases upon an individual when the life (physical) ceases.

The program of society as it effects the workingman needs to be revised and the church should make it possible for the working man to feel that he has one place where he can go and find absolute fairness. He should be made to feel that the Church is his friend and by that I do not wish to say that he should be made to feel so irrespective of right and the obligations he owes to his employer, and he should feel that the church would give him the correct information and help as to his special problems.

I am of the opinion that the reason there is such a fierce struggle and determined effort on the part of the workingman against the capitalist is due to the wrong impression and the wrong methods which have been employed by society to bring about the solution of this problem. That the teaching of Jesus, if applied, would settle every problem known to humanity must be admitted, but our trouble along this line is that too many men have tried to settle all of their problems without taking into the equation the most vital factor—the teaching of the Christ.

When it comes to this the church must lead and must so influence society until it will include in its program the teaching of Jesus and then will all of our problems be interpreted by the best solution. That the program of society must be free from class has already been mentioned by me, but while the church must seek to have the workingman feel that it is interested in him, yet this should not be done by allowing society to perpetrate a wrong upon the capitalist class. For the church must stand out as the champion of human rights and not the champion of the rights of any particular class of humanity.

When we come to the economical phase of our social life, it might be considered under a brief statement. The recent war, among the many things which it taught society, did not emphasize any more than that of thrift. This may seem a little far afield, but then the church must teach the people the advantages of saving part of their earnings.

This is one of the features of the present school system and it should have the unstinted support and endorsement of the church. The program must not be simply to teach men to make money, but should teach them the habit of thrift, which should be made a definite program of the church as well as society.

The church must teach people to secure property for this will make a man a better citizen and I might say a better Christian. As a rule we have over-emphasized our citizenship in Heaven and have neglected the opportunity of becoming good citizens here on the earth. Jesus Christ himself taught that a man should be a good citizen and should meet the requirements of the government, for He found it necessary to pay the government tax and thus set an example to the disciples. But how should



this program be made a part of the church program? There should be bulletins distributed among the people, sermons preached, business men secured to make talks rather than lectures, for the former method as a rule is more effective than the latter, in this field of endeavor for the masses of society, then there should be secured the best approved statistics and these might be given in public meetings.

The church should urge the people to purchase homes, for when a man has a home, he becomes a better man in the community, one of the reasons why our American life has been so threatened here in recent years has been due to the fact that in many instances the stranger within our gates has not been a property owner, has not been interested in our institutions other than to get what he could and send it back to his own land.

The social program must be brought into full accord with the church as to the foreign element in our American life. We are now considering the Americanization of the foreign elements in our nation and to my mind, no institution can do more than the church to Americanize these people in our midst. While the church and the school are looked upon as distinct organizations, yet I am a believer in the teaching that the church and the school must be united if we would bring about the highest type of Americanization of these foreign-born people in our midst.

But if we would get the best results, we must seek to Christianize them as well as Americanize them, for no people will become trustworthy and dependable respecting the rights of others as they should unless they are imbued with the sayings of Jesus: "Do unto others as ye would that they do unto you." This might be a good motto to have engraved in every community, in every shop, factory, mill, mine, institution, hall, crossroad, town, hamlet, city, state, and nation.

For it is a disregard of this principle which has brought about so much strife, yea, bloodshed among members of society.

In certain communities there are school leagues and the church should give to these leagues the best she has both in advice and leadership. She must fall into line with this movement and help in the education of all the people.

The church should encourage public education and should include this in her program. I fear that in our eagerness to establish our own schools (church schools) which is right and just, we have not given the support we should have given to the public school. In short, there should be the closest possible relationship between the church and the school.

If we mention benevolence or charity, many persons believe this to be one of the most important functions of the church after the preaching of the Gospel, for many people think that the mission of the church is to give to the poor. For from time immemorial the beggar has found it very profitable to stand at the entrance of the gate to the temple to receive alms from the worshippers as they passed in and out of the temple.



Society has adopted a different plan for the work of charity and has formed many organizations to look after this feature of its work. These organizations, many of them, have made the work of charity a cold, heartless business and so the real work of these organizations consists in investigation and then relief. I do not condemn these methods unless they seek to control the church in its work of charity.

The church therefore must seek to get the spirit of Jesus Christ into these organizations and warm up the cold business methods and give to them a touch of human brotherhood. Then again there is danger of some church simply looking after its own poor, which is not to be condemned altogether, but while it should look after its own poor, yet the church must remember that the whole community has claims upon her and that she must seek to relieve the poor wherever they are found. The church must so impress the leaders of society until they will so arrange their programs not to make beggars, but to put men on their feet so that they can become assets rather than mere liabilities of the social organism.

The social program must include in this connection a plan by which those whose poverty depends upon the fact that they cannot find work, can find work and thus have themselves brought from under this ban.

When we come to the social program as to recreation, we find a much larger field than we will have time here to speak of.

The question as to the right and wrong kinds of recreations and sports must be determined from at least two viewpoints.

The first is the status of a given community and its conscience and the other, which to my mind should be the more controlling factor, should be determined by its moral quality; for I believe that there is in every form of recreation a moral quality.

This should determine whether this or that is right or wrong. The church should place its stamp of disapproval upon any form of recreation as wrong and pernicious which tends to lower the morals, not only of the community as a whole, but any unit of that community.

There should be playgrounds well supervised for the children in every community and to my mind it would be a good plan whenever possible that the church should throw open its lot for a playground where the people of the community could gather and play and thus develop their physical life.

The same rule governing recreation should be applied to amusements. I am a firm believer that all forms of amusement should be supervised, and that the church should so influence society until it will include in its program only those forms which will be conducive to good morals.

Permit me to say that the social program as to the marital relations should be carefully guarded and men and women should not be allowed to enter into this relationship unless it be for the highest motives and purposes. Society should be so improved until the marriage tie would



be considered as a most sacred obligation and the church must insist that it be observed religiously. The church must insist that not only has every child the right to be well born, but well developed. The most precious thing in the world is a human being, and the social program must recognize that human life is sacred and as such must not be taken without due process of law.

The spirituality of the community should not be overlooked because this is the most important part of man and the church must seek to spiritualize the community. When we speak of spiritualizing the community, we do not mean emotionalizing the community. Lack of time prevents me from discussing the difference between these two ideas. Under this idea allow me to say that when this is done, there will be a proper regard for the Lord's Day. The church has a stupendous task before it in our metropolitan cities to have a proper observance of the Lord's Day. I do not believe in the stern force of the law to bring about a proper regard for this day, but that we should so educate society until it of itself will keep it as a day in honor of our resurrected Lord.

The church must so impress the social unit until it will seek to place First things first and will include in its program the religious or spiritual life of the community.

We must seek to impress social leaders everywhere that no problem can be solved rightly when they attempt to solve it without taking into account the psychical element and the teaching of Jesus Christ.

This is why the world is in its present state. Men have tried to settle their problems without making use of the plan which our Lord has given to them.

The church occupies the pivotal point in our civilization as well as being its bulwarks and the sooner we get this into the minds of the leaders everywhere, the sooner will the world become a fit place in which to live. This can also be done when we get the world to accept, to believe, and to set in full motion the absolute doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

W. H. STOKES,

*Pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, Richmond, Va.*

#### MY EXPERIENCES IN THE RECENT POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

ON Monday morning, September 27th, I was in New York at the National Republican Headquarters ready to work in the campaign. It seemed too impossible to be true. In the wildest flight of a lurid imagination who would have dreamed only a few years ago that a colored woman would be appointed to take charge of the women of her race either in the East or the West in a campaign to elect a President of the United States? But there I was, as strange and impossible as it seemed, and there was no time to lose. The election was only six weeks off and there was work enough for six months at least. What was I asked to do?



Briefly speaking, I was asked to get as many colored women to vote for Harding and Coolidge as I could. How was that to be done? By organizing colored women in the following States in which I was actually to work—Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. "How shall I start? What must I do first?" I inquired of a man who had had a great deal of experience in politics? "You must learn to play the game," he replied laconically.

In trying to follow his instructions I discovered that the ABC of "playing the game" was to do nothing in any State which was not approved by the State Chairman. It would have been impossible for me to render any service worth while, if I had violated that principle in any way. In making inquiries of the gentlemen who had charge of the Colored Bureau, I learned that a committee of colored men had been appointed in the Eastern Division to work for the Republican Party. I decided to appoint a committee of women to correspond with that of the men. Of course I had nothing whatever to do with the selection of the women who served on this committee. In each case the women were chosen by representatives of their respective States and endorsed by the State Chairmen. I am sorry I can not take credit for selecting the women who represented the Eastern Division, for a more capable, more earnest and more forceful group it would have been exceedingly difficult to find.

It required more than one day, or even two, to get this committee appointed, to say the least. In the process of appointment, the names of the State Chairman and of the colored men who represented their respective States became very familiar to me indeed. It has been repeatedly affirmed that men who were forced to do political work with women would look upon their newly-enfranchised sisters as nuisances to the last degree. But, if the men with whom I worked in the East entertained that opinion, they were Past Grand Masters at the art of concealment. They rendered me every assistance in their power, were patient and apparently never weary in well-doing.

When the names of the women were sent me and were endorsed by the State Chairmen, I notified them of their appointment upon the committee and urged them to accept. Nobody declined, I am glad to say. Since this was the easiest and most direct way to organize, it was well worth the pains expended and the time consumed to get this committee. In response to my request some of the committee sent me the names of as many women in their respective States as they could get in the short time allotted them. I sent out hundreds of letters to these women, urging them to register and vote the straight Republican ticket November 2nd. It was the only way I could come into personal contact with them, since it was impossible to visit all the States.

As a rule, the States in the East were well-organized and the women almost without exception very enthusiastic. I was invited to deliver



an address in Wilmington, Delaware. A short while before the meeting I heard a band playing a lively tune near by. Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, my hostess, told me to look out of the window. When I did so, I saw nearly one thousand colored women parading in front of the house, headed by a band and marching like veterans. As they entered the theater where the speeches were made, each woman waved an American flag.

In addition to keeping in as close touch as possible with the members of my committee, writing letters, helping to arrange meetings, supplying speakers on request, attending meetings near New York and speaking myself, it was my duty to talk with those who wished to see me at Headquarters. And folks really like to ask questions, express opinions and make predictions before a presidential election! That is indelibly impressed upon my mind. On the third floor of the fine building in which the Republican Headquarters were located I had an office lighted by a large window which occupied the entire space partitioned off for that purpose. For two weeks before the election I spoke nearly every night, took a midnight train back to New York and was at my desk at Headquarters in the morning. It was truly a strenuous and an interesting life, while it lasted.

It is a great temptation to refer to some of the views which a few of my visitors let fall. But I shall only call attention to the charge that colored people were "segregated" at the National Headquarters. If that be true, then, by the same token representatives of other races which compose the population of the United States were "segregated," too. For, these representatives were asked by the Republican Party to assist it in reaching as many of their respective groups as they could, so that it might roll up a great victory at the polls. The space assigned me at Headquarters was shared with two Czecho-Slovak men who were trying to reach and influence their racial group to vote for Harding and Coolidge.

Colored women in every State of the East, as they did elsewhere left no stone unturned to elect the Republican ticket at the recent election. Classes in voting were held everywhere for days before the Great Tuesday. There was a sample vote, for instance. Women were taught how to mark their ballots for Harding and Coolidge and how to mark them for the candidates in their respective States. Many women cheerfully gave their services to do this important work. With my own eyes I saw the earnest, strenuous efforts made in New York City to teach colored women to vote. Many women in New York really know what an important factor they are in politics and they play the game exceedingly well.

It is a great temptation to mention some of the distinguished men I met while I was working in the campaign. But, if I started, I would not know where to stop. Nearly every Monday I was invited to lunch



at the Hotel Vanderbilt, the Headquarters of the Women's Republican Club in New York City. There I met some of the most distinguished women in the country and heard them speak. Several colored women belong to this club and there was absolutely no discrimination shown in any way, shape or form. Their courtesy to me was greatly appreciated, of course. Mrs. Coolidge was the guest of honor on one occasion. I had the pleasure of meeting her there and when she visited the National Headquarters as well.

Going to Marion and hearing Senator Harding on Social Justice Day was one of the most interesting and delightful experiences in my life. As I looked at the man who is to preside over the destinies of this country for the next four years, as I heard him expressing the noblest sentiments with the deepest feeling in the most eloquent and genuine manner, I felt that the citizens in general and colored people in particular had a right to look forward to his administration with courage and hope.

It was a great pleasure to meet the three colored men on the Super-committee—Mr. Henry Lincoln Johnson, National Committeeman; the Hon. Charles Cottrell, ex-United States Minister to Honolulu, and Mr. R. R. Church, Jr., President of the Lincoln League, which helped so greatly to cause Tennessee to vote for Senator Harding as President. These three colored men certainly did fine team work. They worked together as one man—three souls with but a single thought—three hearts that beat as one—at a time when the race needs to unite on things essential, if it never needed to do so before.

It does not take long to tell the story of my appointment. About the third week in September one of my friends asked Mr. Henry Lincoln Johnson to grant her a favor. He told her that in the future he would have nothing to do with woman's work, as a woman had been selected to render that service. Soon after that I entered the room where Col. Johnson and my friend were talking. "Mrs. W.," he said, "let me present you to Mrs. Terrell, who has been chosen Director of the Committee for Eastern District Work Among Colored Women." As I did not know that a colored woman was to be appointed or that I was being considered at all, I was very much surprised. After I had been endorsed by Mr. Colladay, Chairman, and Mr. Galliher of the District Committee, General Coleman Dupont, one of the five on the Super-Committee, notified me of my appointment and requested me to come to New York immediately to start the work. In spite of his millions, General Dupont is one of the most Democratic men I have ever met.

I received no salary for the work I did as Director. I was glad to give my services to the Republican Party. My expenses were paid and we let it go at that.

It was impossible to complete the organization, as some of us wished to do. But, since this important work was started only six weeks before the election, the results were very satisfactory and gratifying indeed.



As a whole, our women felt the responsibility resting upon them, assumed it cheerfully and worked to elect Harding and Coolidge with a right good will.

MARY CHURCH TERRELL,

*Director, Committee of the Eastern District Work Among Colored Women, Formerly of the Faculty at Howard.*

## SYSTEMIC INFECTIONS DUE TO ORAL SEPSIS.

### Diseases of the Body Due to Mouth Infections.

Abstract of first lecture by Dr. C. E. Bentley, Chicago, at Howard University, November 30.

**Y**OUTH infections, of the teeth and gums, are as productive of bodily diseases as are infected tonsils or chronic pus formations in other body locations. Just as often they are the cause of arthritis (inflammation of the joints), cholecystitis (inflammation of the gall bladder), endocarditis (inflammation of the heart lining) and nephritis (inflammation of the kidneys). The evil effects of oral sepsis, or suppurative mouth infection, extend to all systems of the body. The relation between these effects and the suppurative infection causing them is constantly overlooked because the existence of the original infection itself is overlooked for the reason that its chief seat is the mouth. When found, the cause is generally regarded as the result of ill health conditions with which it is associated. Proof of the cause and effect is demonstrated by removing the mouth infection and witnessing the striking effect it has upon the character and intensity of the ill effects.

Such was the reasoning and exposition of fact of Dr. William Hunter, of London, in 1911. He and others noted the improvement in health which followed the extraction of affected teeth in hundreds of cases. But Dr. Frank Billings, of Chicago, and more particularly Dr. E. C. Rosenow, have found the micro-organism in the original focus or center of infection in the mouth or tonsil and traced it to the inflamed joint or diseased organ. They have applied the acid test of science, isolated the micro-organism, cultivated it, injected it into animals, produced the same disease and finally recovered the organism from the affected tissue of the animals. Furthermore, Rosenow has shown that the focus, or center of original infection, is not only the place of entrance into the system of the bacteria, but is also the place where the organisms acquire the property of systemic infection.

The experiments with animals showed likewise the affinity of infecting organisms for body organs which had furnished the original infecting bacteria. Streptococci of appendicitis from humans, for example, produced inflammation of the appendix in animals into which the organisms were injected. Similar results were obtained in a long series of experiments with other infecting bacteria.



The experiments established the fact that the blood stream carries the infection, as important a feature as any.

Mouth infections may be divided into two groups. In the first group are Gingivitis or inflammation of the gums, and pyorrhea alveolitis, or pus pockets. In the second group are infections acute and chronic at the apices or root ends of the teeth. These infections can influence the body in two ways. One is by metastatic infection, the moving about of the bacteria by passage through the lymph channels into the blood and the setting up of secondary infection at some distant part. The other is by absorption, not of the bacteria themselves, but of their toxic, or poisonous, products. These, after absorption, also reach through the bloodstream, distant parts of the body and work injury.

Secondary infections produce, besides the inflammations of joints, gall bladder, heart lining and kidneys already listed, ulcers of the stomach and appendicitis, among the most common of infectious diseases.

*Arthritis*, or inflammation of the joints, both chronic and acute, is one of the most frequent body diseases resulting from mouth infection. It has been established that the large proportion of joint inflammation, after adolescence, are traceable back to the teeth, bacteria from them, when infected primarily, being transported by the blood to the joints and there setting up the secondary infection.

Arthritis in persons under 20 years of age, however, is generally due, not to tooth infections, but to secondary infections of the tonsils, adenoid tissue or of the sinuses. Infections in middle and later life are traceable as a rule directly to the teeth.

Treatment of arthritis by removal of affected teeth may not yield immediately striking results but that is necessary as the first and most important step with treatment for the secondary or local joint infections to follow.

*Endocarditis*, like arthritis, is a secondary infectious disease which affects in its most dangerous form not the younger but the older patients. Streptococcus is the common, virulent germ causing these heart lesions, or infectious injuries.

*Arteriosclerosis*, hardening of the walls of the arteries, is another bodily ailment which we are now growing to believe more and more is chargeable to mouth infection. Infection of any sort predisposes to arterial disease and increasing blood pressure. At Johns Hopkins Hospital the method in all such cases is to search the mouth for infections. Dead teeth are X-rayed and suspicious gums examined by a dental diagnostician before final diagnosis.

While natural resistance of tissues, especially of the mouth, may operate to prevent the spread of infections, even for years, it is important to remember that definite lesions from these centers are of such gradual development that they are not recognized by the patient and do not come to the physician until they have progressed so far as to be



incurable, or at least obstinate to treatment. This condition furnishes the golden opportunity to the dental profession to be of service without parallel in medical advancement, for the mouth contains more of the foci or centers of infection than all other regions of the body combined.

It would seem that a pretty bad case has been made against the teeth, that the indictment against them would warrant their wholesale extraction and an end with them for all time, but cautious procedure is necessary. The teeth have their important function in the mastication and preparatio of food for assimilation. If the system be deprived of this material and natural aid the condition may be worse through the loss of teeth than the condition sought to be remedied by extraction. Bad in behavior as they may be, it must be remembered that the teeth are not the only possible sources of infection and they should not be removed as causes until it is determined that there are no other foci or generative sources, of infection which might cause the disease in question. Among the possible sources are the tonsils, paranasal sinuses, or nasal cavities, the gall duct, thirty-two feet of intestine, the Fallopian tubes in the female and prostate gland in the male, and in short wherever in the body conditions are favorable for the manufacture and distribution of disease producing organisms, there they will propagate. The mouth, however, seems to be the most prominent breeding place for these infecting organisms.

In general, the diagnosis and treatment of these infections should be accomplished by team work of the physician, the dentist and the radiographer. Assuming they are competent, their opinion upon their findings should be supreme. Often bacteriologic findings, the blood count, the examination of urine and the usual laboratory tests will have to be made as a necessary adjunct, but in most cases the three specialists named will suffice. The fields of operation of the three overlap. They should get together and by consultation determine the course to pursue in a given case. Not any one of these is sufficient unto himself to determine the cause and treatment of infectious diseases.

### CHRONIC SUPPURATIVE PERICEMENTITIS.

Abstract of second lecture of the course of lectures by Dr. C. E. Bentley to students of the Dental College of Howard University.

**CHRONIC SUPPURATIVE PERICEMENTITIS** is a chronic, diseased condition of the bony layer surrounding the roots of the teeth, accompanied by pus formation. It is one of the most prevalent of human diseases and its causes, symptoms and treatment among the most important factors governing the general health of the individual.

**THE PRIMARY CAUSE** of the disease is injury to the gums with consequent infection. It is a local disease, although systemic, bacterial and chemic effects of more general manifestation do follow. Inflammation of the gums precedes the formation of pus pockets. Deposits of



calculus, hard, stoney concretions, follow, as a result and not as a cause of inflammation and suppuration. The calculus is derived from serum escaping from the inflamed tissues. It is not calculus derived from saliva, which rarely produces pus pockets. Following suppuration and the deposit of calculus in the pus pockets, the peridental membrane, the membrane surrounding the bony layer about the roots of the teeth, becomes involved and its fibrous attachment severed. In most cases, when the disease has reached the serious stage of definitely formed pus pockets, the original inflammation has been forgotten. Years may elapse between the original injury to the gums and the detachment of the peridental membrane, but all are phases of the same pathologic development, the identical disease.

Impaction of food between the teeth produces the primary injury to the gums which causes by far the greater number of cases of chronic suppurative pericementitis. Mechanical irritation by unremoved accumulations and the poisoning of tissues by decomposition of food both play a part in producing and maintaining the inflammation.

The irritation and poisoning of the delicate investing tissues of the tooth at the margin of the gums may begin directly the detachment of the peridental membrane.

**SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE**, in its earlier stages, are redness of the gums in the localities where injury has taken place and swelling of the festoons, or extension of the gums between the teeth. The pressure of food accumulations between the teeth may press the inner and outer edges unduly away from the center of the gums between the teeth. Suppuration occurs in the secluded spaces between the teeth with consequent detachment of the peridental membrane within reach. The membrane, once becoming detached from the bony outer layer of the tooth fang, or root, never becomes reattached. The bony layer, unlike other bone formation, does not scale off when thus fatally affected, but remains as a constant irritation to the overlying tissue. In addition the menace of pus production is constantly present through the agency of micro-organisms in the saliva. With each recurring attack of inflammation of the gums, the fibers of the peridental membrane become more deeply involved and may be entirely destroyed.

The destructive progress of the disease in the pus pockets is always towards the apex, or terminus, of the root, deposits of serum calculus generally follow successive stages of inflammation and detachment of peridental membrane along the cementum or bony outer layer, beginning with an original deposit and the establishment of a source of infection on the enamel at the margin of the gum.

A most important effect of the progress of the disease is the displacement of the teeth thereby. The attached fibers of the peridental membrane on the side opposite the affected membrane, retaining their normal hold, draw the tooth away from the detached membrane whose fibers have released their hold and no longer maintain the normal pull.



The result is a gradual shifting of the teeth and disarrangement of the relation of both arches. Contacts between upper and lower teeth are broken, new spaces appear between the teeth, tissue between them is destroyed, infection follows and the whole dental system is in danger of becoming a wreck.

**TREATMENT OF THE DISEASE** demands first the protection of the patient from systemic poisoning whose source is in the infected pus pockets. Preventive, palliative or radical treatment should be given as the case demands.

Preventive treatment must include a careful, periodic examination of the gums, noting of areas of inflammation, a study of the cause of each area and removal of that cause, training of the patient in the general care of the mouth and frequent subsequent examinations. In all operations upon the teeth injury to the soft tissues of the gums should be avoided, especially to the septal tissues, between the teeth, such injuries as are due to ill-fitting bands for crowns, poor contacts between restored teeth and overhanging margins and injury from strips in finishing fillings.

Palliative treatment consists mainly in preventing pus pockets from becoming deeper by clearing up existing suppuration and preventing a recurrence. Deposits should be planed, not scraped off, by the dentist, and each such pocket kept under continuous observation and treatment as long as the affected tooth remains in the mouth. The patient should cooperate with the dentist by washing out such pockets at least twice daily with a normal salt solution; by removing food debris from between the teeth, and by daily massage of the gums upon retiring. Under this treatment the progress of the disease may be stayed and the tooth affected retained for many years of service without danger to the general health.

The use of medicaments in treatment should be avoided. It is now a recognized fact that practically every drug that has been used in cleansing pus pockets has done more harm than good. Many of the antiseptics used have been successful in destroying the micro-organisms present in the pockets but the drugs which destroyed the micro-organisms injured the tissues with which they came in contact to such an extent that resistance of the tissues was weakened so that for days they could not exercise their normal defensive activity. Today we deem it advisable to use only such a drug as will remove mechanically the bulk of the micro-organisms and keep the tissues in such condition that they will continue to exercise their defensive powers to the utmost. Irrigation of the pockets with sterile water or salt solution is perhaps as effective a cleansing agency as any to be found.

**RADICAL TREATMENT** by root amputation or extraction should be employed in all cases where teeth fail under palliative treatment. Wherever severe periodic suppurations occur, and especially in those cases in which the patient experiences a slight rise in temperature much



of the time, or if there is soreness of the salivary glands, radical treatment should be employed in order to put a stop promptly to general infections or special infections in distant parts of the body which menace health and life of patient. Too strong emphasis can not be placed upon the fact that the suppurative condition is cured almost immediately upon extraction of the affected tooth.

**AMPUTATION OF ROOTS**, rather than extraction of teeth, is advisable especially where it is found that the lingual, or inner, roots of molars are profoundly affected, as is often the case, while labial, or distal, roots are in perfect health. Amputation of the affected root only will give the patient use of a tooth for years that is far better than any artificial substitute, without danger to adjacent teeth or tissues. The necessary operation in such cases is comparatively simple.

In general and in conclusion, constant watchfulness and cleaning of the teeth are the best insurance against tooth infections. "Clean teeth do not decay," should be the slogan, though the rule is not without exception. A campaign of general education by physicians, dentists and nurses must be carried on. The most noteworthy single effort in this direction is that of Forsyth Memorial in Boston where a fund of four million dollars has been devoted to the erection and endowment of an institution for caring for the mouths of school children. Dr. A. C. Fones, in charge of mouth hygiene in the schools of Bridgeport, Conn., reports that, after five years of education work and treatment of the mouths of children, numbering now 20,000 annually, the death rate from certain communicable diseases in the community has decreased remarkably. These diseases include diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles. He reports also that the percentage of reduction in the number of tooth cavities in the mouths of fifth grade children was 34 per cent, and that the number of retarded children was reduced 50 per cent. Toothbrush drills, classroom talks and stereopticon lectures and instructive literature sent home to the parents are among the means used by Dr. Fones. Eventually the guardianship of the healthy mouth and consequently healthy body, especially of our children, will rest entirely with the state and the nation.

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Editor's Note: An abstract of Dr. Bentley's third lecture will be published in the next issue of the RECORD.

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### THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

**D**URING his lifetime every young man is called upon to make three great decisive choices which are as essential to a well-balanced career as the three sides of a triangle to the completion of the figure.

First, there is the equivocal point in his experience where he stands at the parting of the ways. He must decide whether he will obey the baser or the better instincts of his nature; whether he will align his life with the influences of good or of evil. At this decisive moment he



determines whether he will make a man out of himself and assert his self-mastery or permit himself to drift upon the sea of sloth and uncertainty. This dramatic struggle for self-mastery is related of Hercules in a beautiful allegory. When this demigod had reached the age of adolescence, he was confronted by two young women who impersonated the qualities of vice and virtue. He was called upon to choose between the allurements and attractions of the one, and the simple and strenuous program of the other. His right decision laid the basis of his marvelous exploits and high renown in Grecian story. Adolescence is the period of physiological and psychological explosion when the old foundations are destroyed and new ones formed out of the scattered fragments. It is at this time that the fundamental decision is apt to be made.

Second, he must make choice of a wife as his helpmeet and companion to whom he is forever after bound for sickness or health, for poverty or wealth, for better or worse till parted by death. His career will be profoundly influenced by the wisdom and goodhap of this choice.

Third, he may choose a vocation or field of work which is calculated to engage his chief energies and interests for the remainder of his life. For the first two of these choices I am not now concerned in this discussion, and have mentioned them only because of their parallel importance with the one which engages attention in the present theme.

It may be taken for granted that every young man or woman will enter upon some occupation and work for a living or for a career. Roughly speaking, the great working world may be divided into two classes which, for the want of a better designation, we may call vocational and professional. While in the mood of definition, let us define a vocation as an occupation upon which one enters primarily for material gain, and a profession as a pursuit whose chief purpose is to cultivate and exploit intellectual, moral and spiritual values. The one is essentially selfish, the other mainly altruistic; in the one we make a living for ourselves, through the other we make life better for others; a vocation procures what we shall eat and drink and wherewithal we shall be clothed; a profession insures development of our best powers and possibilities to be utilized for social well-being; the chief end of the one becomes the incidental concomitant of the other. The barber works primarily for himself; his social service is unconsciously rendered. The bishop devotes himself to altruistic aims, if necessary to the sacrifice of self.

The ordinary vocations do not presuppose any particular degree of preparation or peculiar fitness and adaptation. Whether one is to be a waiter, a laborer, a barber, a farmer, a mechanic or a merchant is usually determined by circumstances and conditions, and does not involve any deep reflection or perplexities of decision. Up to the present time these vocations have been left to the uneducated, and the unfortunate who were not fit by nature or fitted by liberal culture for the learned professions. There has been a great gulf fixed between those who work



with the hand and those who think with the head. The one was deemed the ordained sphere for the lower ninety, while the other was reserved for the upper ten.

On the other hand, the so-called professions are based upon a certain degree of preliminary education by which the candidate is supposed to have tested his peculiar fitness for the calling upon which he elects to enter. Historically a profession implied a calling in which the individual professed to possess some peculiar endowment or endowment usually of a mysterious nature. This profession of peculiar qualities was so emphatically asserted and proclaimed by the possessor that the claim became acknowledged and accepted. Naturally enough the priesthood constituted the original profession, as it professed endowment from on high. The medicine man came next in order; he, also, claimed certain occult powers by which he controlled the lesser spirits which afflicted mankind with all manner of diseases. From these two callings have sprung the so-called learned professions in which the individual is considered to possess some unusual inherent endowment or attainment acquired by assiduous study. College teaching which presupposes a high degree of original talent and acquired attainment in the subjects taught claimed rank with theology, medicine and law. Indeed, the term "professor," connotes the claimant's assumption of expertness; and when we address him by this title we acknowledge our acceptance of his assumption. Our learned degrees, Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Laws, Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Philosophy, indicate an amazing degree of immodesty on part of those who openly profess so great a quantum of knowledge. According to the modern weight and meaning of words it is little less than marvelous that any faculty should have the audacity to confer the degree of "Doctor of Divinity," or that any human being would have the vanity or conceit to accept it.

Theology, medicine, teaching and law constituted the four chief traditional learned professions. But as the claims of mystic endowment are discredited by expanding intelligence, and the complexities of civilization increase and pursuits demanding a special and technical attainment multiply, the ancient quadrivium loses much of its erstwhile exclusiveness and prestige. Business, engineering, trade, commerce, the Army and the Navy and the innumerable practical pursuits of life are now demanding the same degree of natural fitness, training and preparation as any of the traditional professions.

An important demarcation between a profession and an ordinary vocation consists in social distinction. The chiropodist who operates on the feet, and the dentist who operates on the teeth are rendering services somewhat similar in character and value; but we hold the two in different degrees of esteem. A young man who would disdain to become a chiropodist would proudly engage in the profession of dentistry. The butcher meets with less social favor than the banker. The pious minister on starvation wages exacts a higher meed of honor than the millionaire



miner. I once said facetiously to a friend, "I believe you are engaged in selling wood." "You are entirely mistaken," retorted my friend with good natured resentment, "I am a lumber merchant." The difference involved only the social implication of his calling. The drug clerk who dispenses soda water over the counter would spurn to be a waiter and pass coffee over the breakfast table. Many of the practical pursuits of life are now becoming much more remunerative than the old line professions. The customary social distinctions are being overcome by the lavish display of wealth derived from occupations formerly held in social disesteem. Indeed, the one crying evil of our age is the power of money to atone for all imperfections, vocational, social or moral.

The spirit of democracy must ultimately banish all distinctions except those which inhere in personal quality and worth. Democracy must ultimately level all lines of endeavor. The man who cultivates the soil and the one who cultivates the soul shall yet bring equally acceptable offerings to the altar of human service. But under prevalent social bias, such mottos as "All work is honorable" and

"Honor and Shame from no condition rise,

Act well your part there all the honor lies,"

are copybook maxims which everybody quotes and nobody believes.

Oftimes the apparel proclaims the profession. The clerical calling is sometimes referred to as the "cloth." By cut of clothes and style of dress, they declare themselves to be set apart from the world. The vandyke beard and vlsage grave become the learned physician. On the other hand, the business man is wholly without affectation. He proceeds to his task with level sense and natural mood, with no outward show of form to declare that he is not as other men. He most nearly embodies the democratic ideal and portrays the democratic method. By their fruits, not by their foibles, ye shall know them. The noblest qualities, like the best wine, need no bush.

(To be continued in next issue.)

KELLY MILLER.



## HOWARD ALUMNI YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

### JOHN C. NALLE.

THE subject of this sketch, Mr. John C. Nalle, received his early training in the elementary schools of the District of Columbia. After completing the elementary course he became a member of the first high school established for colored children in the District of Columbia. In September, 1871, he entered the Normal department of Howard University and was graduated from that department at the close of the term in 1872. At the opening of the University in the fall of 1872 he re-entered the University, taking up Geometry and Algebra under the late Prof. Wescott, at the same time teaching a class in the model school at that time under the principalship of Miss Crane, who afterward became the wife of Prof. Johnson, Secretary of the University.



JOHN C. NALLE

In January, 1873, Mr. Nalle returned to the High School, taught at that time by Prof. R. T. Greener, a recent graduate of Harvard University, as principal and Miss Charlotte Ray of New York as assistant. On September 1, 1873, Mr. Nalle was appointed a teacher in the public schools of the District of Columbia and has taught continuously since that time. In 1904 he was promoted to a supervisorship in the schools and at present is the Supervising Principal of the tenth division of the public schools of the District.

### D. M. BAXTER.

REV. D. M. BAXTER of the School of Religion, '04, has made a splendid record of which we are all proud.

For five years he pastored the largest A. M. E. Church in Jacksonville, Florida. During this time he raised the church's large mortgage debt and paid for all work of completion, thus leaving a clean sheet. After this he was made Presiding Elder



and served in that capacity for six years, winning the banner for raising the largest fund of any district in the connection for Missions. At this time he also served as president of the Howard Alumni Association in Jacksonville and vicinity.

Since May, 1920, he has been in Philadelphia. His church elected him to the general office in its General Conference at St. Louis, Missouri, and placed him at the head of the A. M. E. Book Concern, 631 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

His election was a splendid testimonial, out of 562 votes being cast and a large number aspiring for the office; he received 308 votes on the first ballot, thus making him business manager of the senior general position in his church.

Since his arrival there, he has worked hard to make progress in his new field of work. Their "Christian Recorder" has been given a new shape, now magazine form. It is printed weekly. The concern has installed a new Optimus press, electric lights, and a time clock; and had re-arranged many things around the property. This time the A. M. E. discipline was gotten out the earliest in its history, October 15, 1920; and the word and music hymnals were also gotten very early during September, 1920. Although Rev. Baxter is extremely busy, he preaches every Sunday and enjoys his new field very much. The concern has 10,000 subscribers and hopes to do \$200,000 worth of business this year.

The Bishop of that district and President of the Publication Board (Bishop W. H. Heard) and Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr. (Editor of the "Christian Recorder"), together with several men, regard it as a piece of good fortune in being able to have such a zealous coworker as Rev. Baxter.

We wish also to note that Howard has three general officers in the A. M. E. Church, as follows: J. R. Hawkins, Financial Secretary, Washington, D. C.; Ira T. Bryant, Secretary Sunday School Union, Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. D. M. Baxter, Manager Book Concern, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rev. Baxter was an excellent student; he led his class and won the Pomery Prize for general scholarship, also prizes in Hebrew, Church History, and Homiletics. One more forward step for him means the Bishopric, which we hope he will reach soon.

## JAS. T. MATHEWS

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for Howard socials



## T. C. NUTTER.

It was gratifying to observe the re-election of Hon. T. G. Nutter of Charleston, West Virginia, to the House of Delegates. Mr. Nutter's services in legislature last term were creditable to the country which elected him as well as to his party and his race. His ability placed him equally among the two or three leaders of the Kanawha country delegation, gave him a useful place on the Committee on the Judiciary, and along with his gentle conduct, commanded the respect and esteem of his fellow members of the House.

Mr. Nutter showed wise appreciation of the justice and growing influence of the laboring man's point of view in the political life of the state, and exhibited the courage of independent thinking upon such matters as the Red Flag Bill, when a choice had to be made between a strict and blind allegiance to party and just claims of a large and aggrieved group of people.

Mr. Nutter was re-elected with a decidedly safe majority, built upon votes which included not less than 15,000 members of other races than his own. His re-election is a well deserved endorsement of a man who has given able and faithful service to his state and country.

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## ALUMNI NOTES.

- '01 DR. P. A. SCOTT, Newport News, Va., was in the city Thanksgiving day.
- '01 LAWYER ISAAC H. NUTTER, of Atlantic City, N. J., who is President of the General Alumni Association was a pleasant visitor in the city during the Thanksgiving holidays.
- '02 DR. R. L. JONES, of Charleston, W. Va., spent a few days with relatives and friends and attended the Lincoln Howard foot ball game.
- '06 DR. G. L. BAYTON, Philadelphia, Pa., attended the foot ball game at the American League Park on Thanksgiving day.
- '07 DR. BENJAMIN P. BROWNLEY, of Charleston, W. Va., and Dr. J. W. Ford, of Newark, N. J., were visitors during the Thanksgiving holidays. Lawyer James A. Lightfoot was also a visitor.
- '09 MRS. ARDELLE SMITH WASHINGTON, 321 High Street, Newark, N. J., wife of Dr. William H. Washington, former captain and coach of the Howard University foot ball team, was the guest of Mrs. A. M. Curtis during the Thanksgiving holidays.
- '09 MR. THOMAS W. GRISSOM, Arts and Sciences, is Principal of the Manual Training High School, Muskogee, Oklahoma. Since graduating from Howard he has spent the greatest portion of his time in Oklahoma. He was at one time Principal of the largest colored grammar school in Muskogee. This year he has been made Principal of the Colored High School, better known as the Manual Training High School, and has enrolled 460 students.
- '10 DR. H. L. MUCKLERoy is successfully practicing Medicine in Muskogee, Okla.
- '16 DR. REGINALD BEAMON was a visitor during the Thanksgiving holidays.
- '17 MR. SHERMAN SAVAGE is teaching Science in the Manual Training High School, Muskogee, Okla.
- '17 FOR the fourth session, Miss Lillian D. Quarles is teaching Latin and French in the State Normal School of North Carolina.
- '17 DR. F. C. COOKE is the only colored Dentist practicing in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and from all indications is giving satisfaction to his patients. He is also taking a leading part in the development of his race in Elizabeth City.
- '18 ATTORNEY CHARLES V. HENDLEY is pleasantly located in Huntsville, Alabama, as Principal of the Colored High School.
- '19 DR. J. B. WALKER is practicing Medicine in Canton, Ohio.
- '20 MISS MABEL COLEMAN, Liberal Arts, is teaching English and History in the Roanoke Baptist School.
- '20 MR. OMA H. PRICE is studying Medicine at the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College in the City of New York.
- '20 MR. RUFUS O. BRENT, School of Education, has entered the New England Conservatory of Music.

John C. Dancy, former Recorder of Deeds for the District, died at his home on L Street N. W. He was active in the republic campaign for President in 1884, attending the national convention. He was Collector of Customs at Wilmington, N. C., under McKinley and in 1901 was appointed by President Roosevelt to the position of Recorder of Deeds in the District. He served until 1910.

He was born in Tarboro, N. C., May 8, 1857, and was educated at Howard University, holding a position as clerk in the Treasury Department while he studied. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Florence V. Dancy, a daughter, Mrs.



Lillian Reed of Greensboro, N. C., two sons, John C. Dancy, Jr., of Detroit, and Dr. Joseph P. Dancy and two sisters, Mrs. Ella Boyd and Miss Martha Dancy.

Funeral services were held at the Galbraith Church, Rev. William Harvey Goler delivering the eulogy. Bishop J. S. Caldwell officiated, Masonic rites were conducted.

The following letter, addressed to more than three hundred of our Alumni immediately after the Thanksgiving game, is published in the Alumni Column of this issue for the benefit of those whom this information and request may not have reached.

November 26, 1920.

Dear Alumnus:

I am hastening to send you the latest news concerning things at home. The Howard machine crushed Lincoln at the Annual Thanksgiving Game to the tune of 42 to 0. If that doesn't please you, you must be hard to please. It was all due to the most beautiful team work, the thing that wins all the time.

The success of the Foot Ball team is indicative of the way we are hoping to do things at Howard from now on. We are going to develop a TEAM consisting of Alumni, Students, Faculty, Officers and well wishers. To this end we are endeavoring to get a complete alumni mailing list and to send the UNIVERSITY RECORD each month to all the sons and daughters of Howard, and here is your position on this TEAM.

I. Send us at once the names and addresses of all the alumni that you know unless you have already done so very recently.

II. Send us a short paragraph about yourself telling us frankly what you are doing and also a few lines about the other prominent alumni in your vicinity. These are for the Alumni Notes of the RECORD.

III. Send us the names of any young people you know who are ready for College and who should, in your opinion, be at Howard. We will send them our literature similar to the enclosed pamphlet.

I am enclosing blanks and a return envelope for your convenience in replying. We must have your aid in this direction or we will be unable to carry out plans of getting the RECORD in the hands of every alumnus every month. We have 5,000 and more alumni but we haven't the names and addresses of more than 500 in such form that they are reliable and up to date. Help us, therefore, to help you keep in touch with DEAR OLD HOWARD.

Very truly yours,

F. D. WILKINSON, Registrar.

### ALUMNI INTEREST IN THE RECORD.

December 5th, 1920.

My dear Professor Lightfoot:—

I am writing to acknowledge my thanks for the sketch of my career which you ran in the RECORD in the last issue. The recognition honors me certainly. Please convey my thanks to the student editor who was good enough to send me a half dozen copies.

I am exceedingly interested in the RECORD because it is of a high character and fills a yawning need. I wish that it might come to be the organ of higher education among Negroes in the sense that the Southern Workman is something of an organ of industrialism. I am convinced that under your guidance it can be made such. If I can help in any way, I am at your disposal.

With the kindest good wishes, I am

Most cordially yours,

(Signed) HOWARD H. LONG.



## UNIVERSITY NOTES.

### December Meeting of the Congressional Ministers' Association of the District of Columbia.

THE Congregational Ministers' Association, composed of white and colored Congregational ministers of the District of Columbia and vicinage, met with President J. Stanley Durkee at his home on the Howard University campus on the afternoon of December 6th. It was the regular monthly meeting of the Association and was presided over by Dr. Durkee who is the president of that Association.

After the regular order of business, two most carefully prepared addresses were delivered. The first was by Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer of the University, who brought to the attention of his hearers in a vivid and at times thrilling manner the history of Howard University, its present needs and its limitless potentialities. The story was told of administration struggles in securing means with which to meet the astounding expansion of the University. Every department, he revealed, is overcrowded and hundreds clamoring for admission. The total registration up to date is 1,729.

Some of the startling needs and limitations he revealed were as follows:— Though Howard University has the only Class A Medical School in the world for colored men, our building is old, small and most inadequately equipped. The Dental School is conducted in the old wooden barracks built for soldiers in 1862. The General Education Board has granted the Medical School \$250,000 on condition that she raise an equal sum in two years. But Howard has no money constituency. The rich men of America are still giving their money to schools already endowed; yet, if no help comes, we must turn away students and so crush their only hope for such an education. We have a beautiful little ivy-covered building for our chapel seating 634 people, and yet in our academic department alone we register over 900 students! We cannot even hold daily chapel services with all of them present. Yet this is the largest hall on the campus! We have no organ, either for concert use or for our School of Music students, yet, oh, so many are sobbing and crying for opportunities to express themselves and gain such an education. These are but a few of the needs so vividly portrayed by Dr. Scott.

Dr. Sterling N. Brown was the second speaker of the afternoon. He dealt chiefly with the School of Religion, especially as it relates itself to extension work among ministers and students from all over the United States. The following statistics from his address will be of interest. There are about 37,000 colored churches in the United States. These call for at least 1,500 new ministers every year. Last year not over 200 colored men with theological training entered the ministry! If the blind lead the blind—what? The colored preacher is the guide of the colored race. That is why the Extension Department of the School of Religion of Howard University has such an immensely important task. By the correspondence method, the University is able to keep in touch with, recommend courses for, and encourage those already in the ministry, and to materially aid those who are planning later to come to the School of Religion but have not yet the necessary education. He called the attention of the ministers present to the fact that Howard University must have a building for the School and more men as Christian teachers, for at present, the School is crowded into three rooms upon the third floor of the old administration building and the reaction upon the student body is naturally that religion is the least of all the needs of the race, for all other major schools of the University have buildings of their own.

Dean Pratt gave statistics showing the great need of the Department and told of the burdens upon his own heart.



These addresses were followed by questions and answers and all present felt they knew much better and had gained new interest in the worth and work of Howard University.

At 6:00 supper was served in the Domestic Science Rooms by the girls of the Senior Class in the School of Applied Science, thus well illustrating the practicality of this department and that they well deserve the new Domestic Arts building for which plans are now drawn and money appropriated by the Government for its erection.

### The Faculty Round Table.

THE second meeting of the Faculty Round Table was held at the residence of President Durkee, Thursday evening, December the second. Professor L. D. Turner, head of the Department of English, presided. The subject of discussion was "The Effect of the War on Literature."

Professor E. C. Williams, presenting the Italian phase of the question, sketched the life and work of D'Annunzio, emphasizing the singular reactive influence of the war upon itself as evidenced in his case, who, a man of letters, became one of the leading figures of national prominence and significance in the great war—a daring aviator and a powerful revolutionist.

Professor Elizabeth A. Cook, speaking for Spanish literature, outlined the work of Vincente Blasco Ibanez, showing how Spain, neutral in the war, not expending her strength in action as the participant nations, was yet not without action and expression of strength during the war, being inspired by the war to speak in strong master-works of strong master-minds—Ibanez being the highest and most characteristic embodiment of such national expression.

Professor E. P. Davis discussed the effect upon German language and literature. He showed the astute fore-sightedness of France and England, as against the unheeded oversight of America, in not yielding to the pressure of prejudice against German as an academic study, upon the grounds of expediency—the importance of German will necessarily correspond with the importance of Germany in after-war commercial adjustment. In which connection, as paving the way to reconciliation, he cited a letter from fifty-seven English professors to German professors, expressing cordiality of spirit; answered by the Germans in like spirit. He also showed the influence of the war in the several literary fields, giving statistics and evaluation of production in journalism, drama, fiction, and poetry.

Professor L. Z. Johnson, representing English literature, stressed three lines of reaction incident upon the war: stimulation, depression, transformation. He showed how the field of literature was widened in the number of its readers and in the scope of its influence through the increased circulation of books in war-camp libraries; how production was quickened, though the merit of the works produced was not of the first order; how writers were adversely affected and rendered incapable of great work; how in the readjustment a new literature will evolve, of changed ideals and spirit.

Professor L. D. Turner, closing the formal discussion, set forth at length the effect of the war upon the English language from the special point of view of "words." Dwelling upon war as a source of development for language through the contact of the people involved, he gave a brief historical account of such contacts of language-development in the life of the English, emphasizing the recent world war as one of wider contact and greater mental stimulation and reaction than ever before. As a consequence, great changes were to be expected in English vocabulary. In a long and varied list of examples, he showed how old words were modified into a new meaning; how new words, new combinations of words, new phrases and expressions, were formed and introduced. Not the least interesting of all was the explanation of "Jazz," cited from an authority who spoke himself as



indebted to Director James L. Europe, the colored musician, for the origin of the word: a modified form of "Razz," from a Mr. Razz, sometime leader of a band in New Orleans which first played such music as the term "Jazz" now signifies. If never before, or never again, at least in this one instance "a Negro" stands in official literary circles as a philological authority.

Professor Turner also gave an account of the campaign for pure English, the aims of which are to Anglicize all foreign elements in the language, to make new compounds only from English elements, and to stress and seek new words from the working classes, as more vivid and popular terms than those of science.

President Durkee, being asked to speak a word or two upon the subject, in a brief, terse presentation, showed how world evolution had come at last to a spiritual stage of development, pointing to an ultimate consummated universalism, a complete internationalism among all peoples. English, by its own very genius, as evidenced hitherto in all its history of inherent vitality and dominating influence, will of necessity be the language of this coming universalism, the medium of communication of this destined internationalism.

General discussion followed the program proper, and was lively and prolonged. In all, the occasion was a most pleasant and profitable one, and in its results fully justifies the wisdom of the "Round Table" innovation. L. Z. J.

### Norman Hapgood Speaks.

MR. NORMAN HAPGOOD, ex-minister to Denmark and formerly connected with the editorial staff of several prominent American Magazines and at present a discriminating student of modern history in the making, visited the University on Friday, December 10, and, at the Chapel hour, favored the faculty and students with a highly illuminating lecture on present conditions in Russia. He briefly, but clearly, set forth the distinguishing facts and forces which underlie the present unstable conditions in Russia.

The audience of faculty, students and friends has seldom spent a half hour of greater enlightenment and profit.

THROUGH the efforts of Miss Childers, the Conservatory of Music has been the recipient of two scholarships of one hundred and fifty dollars each. One was given by our own Mr. Harry T. Burleigh to Mr. Frank G. Harrison, and the other by Mrs. Anna Pope Malone, owner of the Poro College, St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Carolyn Grant. We are hoping that some of our good friends will be sufficiently interested in this department of the University to establish and maintain a fund which shall be used to aid worthy students. It will be a lasting memorial to the donor and will be the means of giving an education to many students who would otherwise be denied the opportunity.

### Howard-Lincoln Football Game in Motion Pictures.

PEOPLE throughout the country who were in Washington to witness the Howard-Lincoln game are still talking about the scenic side of the gala affair which surpassed any similar function ever held in the Nation's Capital. Viewed from the field, the vast assembly of Colored humanity appeared like a multi-hued flower bed in an oriental or tropical garden, with brilliant red, purple and green turbans of the feminine spectators serving as the blossoms and the darker masses of the outer garments the earth from which the flowers sprang.

When the exciting moments of the game brought the thousands to their feet it appeared as though the huge garden was agitated by a breeze which set the blossoms nodding and bending before the blow.

Never has a Colored foot ball game been better handled than this year's Howard-Lincoln game and all Howardites must feel proud, not only of its champion-



ship team of 1920, but of its splendid coach, Dr. Edward Morrison; Dr. Emmett J. Scott and Major Milton Dean, who so excellently handled the business details of the affair.

Never before in the history of Co'ored football classics has a complete motion picture story of the game been made, but due to the efforts of Dr. Emmett J. Scott and J. Williams Clifford a complete picturization was made and will be shown all over the country.

### The Play Leaders' Institute, November 18th to December 16th, 1920, Meets at Howard University.

For many years the leaders of our national recreational and other social agencies have been pointing out to us the immense social, economic values attached to the proper use of the leisure time of the people. Leisure time may be easily a curse rather than a blessing. The idler is at once the advocate of discontent. Leisure time must be usefully employed if we are to stimulate the proper sources of human happiness. Community Service has incorporated and established agencies in a number of cities; in Washington we have Community Service of the District of Columbia, its purpose being to organize the social and recreational resources of the community and to direct in a helpful and stimulating way the leisure time of the people. This purpose is achieved, not by seeking to establish a type of social unit, but by using the social forces at hand, such as the churches, lodges, schools, clubs, etc., to develop through them and the people a new sense of community duty. Every problem has its solution; every question its answer. It is simply a matter of becoming familiar with conditions—proper analysis.

One of the most interesting features of the work in this city is that now being done among the colored people and it is encouraging to note the enthusiasm with which they are responding to the efforts of workers among them. If this enthusiasm and interest can be maintained in fair degree, the results should be the distinct betterment and advancement of the colored population. Among the colored people, as in every other group, there have been those who were advanced, progressive and respected of others, but, also, as in every other group, there have been those who needed incitement to effect an improvement.

The work now being done provides the very incitement which is needed and a continuance of effort on the part of individuals cannot fail to react for the uplift of the whole. A Play Leaders' Institute is being conducted at the University under the direction of the Colored Work Department of Community Service and constitutes an excellent feature of the work, for the programme contains not only lectures on the theory of play but also practical demonstrations in play-leading under the direction of experts in this field from Oberlin, Sargent School for Physical Education and Posse Gymnasium, Boston, Massachusetts. The course is free and the large and representative registration insures valuable results to the entire community. The courses are open to church leaders, school teachers, community centers' secretaries and playground workers and through cooperation from the University, the Washington Board of Education and colored churches, there is presented that one thing, to bring together all the various organizations, to harmonize and to unify all elements within the community. In addition to the splendid faculty provided for this Institute, special speakers have been invited to address the class on the many phases of community work. Among these are noted:

Dr. Abram Simon.....	Washington Board of Education
Dr. J. Stanley Durkee.....	President of Howard University
Hon. George Holden Tinkham..	Congressman from Massachusetts
Judge Robert H. Terrell.....	Municipal Court
Dr. E. L. Parks.....	Dean of Men, Howard University
Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cook....	Washington Board of Education



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Dr. Roscoe C. Brown..... U. S. Public Health Service  
 Henry F. Burt.....Community Service of D. C.  
 Thomas S. Settle.....Community Service, Incorporated  
 Mrs. Mary Church Terrell  
 Rev. E. D. W. Jones  
 Rev. Emory B. Smith.....Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church

The Negro with his natural gift of song offers a veritable "gold mine" here in Washington, waiting only to be developed and guided under expert leadership. Among the thousands of colored government employees here, lies a most fertile field for the development of a worth-while community music programme. Plans are being developed for the presentation of a pageant, to be produced during the month of January, 1921. The feature of this pageant will be the music which is being slowly developed by group organization methods throughout the city. The needs of the colored people of Washington call for the very best in the way of effort, equipment and intelligent leadership. If an intelligent working knowledge of the local situation is available there is no doubt, but that the people will rally to the cause thereby assisting to develop a greater love for music of the better sort, and a desire for intelligent and sane leadership which, in the end, means better race relations and a bigger, better, safer and saner Washington.

Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, who during the war was the only colored Morale Officer on the General Staff of the U. S. Army, is in charge of the Colored Work Department. As associated workers he has Mrs. Corinne Thomas Christy, a graduate of Oberlin, 1913, and Sargent School of Physical Education, 1916, Miss Katherine E. Beard from Columbia University and Miss Virginia Williams of Washington, D. C.

Thousands of colored Government employees and other groups in Washington are asking, with reason, for more recreational facilities than are obtainable in the city at present. The facilities are available, but the leadership necessary for their development is lacking. There is a nation-wide call for trained leaders of community, social and recreational activities. It is believed that by a short and intensive course of instruction, people who already possess some skill and talent can be trained easily and quickly to meet the present need. The Play Leaders Institute is made up of four departments: Physical Recreation, Social Recreation, Community Drama and Pageantry and Community Music. The Institute is designed to quickly teach the rudiments of leadership in these branches of community work. The courses are especially designed to train leaders for social and recreational activities for Government departments, community centers and church work by providing an institute for the development of this sort of leadership.

Tuesday evening, November 23rd, Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, in a very splendid manner welcomed the members of the Institute to the University and gave in addition a splendid talk on "Service." In his talk he emphasized the new phases of the University and its present and future aims for greater service. "The problem Prohibition has brought to the country must be met by the development of a better and greater Community Life, and this must be brought about by providing other means of pleasure as a substitute." He touched on the franchise of women, its meaning, the great questions that must be answered, and how already legislation was being emphasized for safer and better motherhood and the preservation of infancy which makes the life itself.

November 30th, Mrs. Coralie Franklin Cook, member of Washington School Board, inspired the members of the Institute by her well-chosen remarks on the "Democracy of Community Service, a place for everyone." "The necessity of fostering as a constructive agency to render possible the destructive agency." Mrs. Cook spoke of the work done by the Juvenile Protective Agency. She further emphasized the use of the block system, using Grant Avenue as an illustration—



"A neglected, not a vicious neighborhood—what could be done through the University." Most interesting, however, was the phase touched upon relative to the laundry women—their need of sympathy, of understanding. "Community work needed the finest intellect, the spirit of sacrifice, of gladness to serve, and personality—these are all most necessary."

The creed as outlined for the Institute is as follows: "This world will not be a good place for any of us to live in unless we make it a good place for all of us to live in." The objective toward which we are all working is character building and the outcomes expected from our week's activities are health, happiness and good citizenship.

The second course began December 6th and has been broadened in programme by the addition of two speakers who will touch on the subject, "Recreation and Its Relation to Delinquents." Mrs. Laura B. Glenn of the Associated Charities and Miss Alice Ward Smith, recently appointed policewoman, will cover this subject for which they are fully prepared through practical contact with the many problems in our community life.

"Community Service provides an opportunity for people to meet as folks, neighbors, representing no one but themselves and the ideas they cherish most. The towering advantage of Community Service is that it is the one movement to which everybody can belong. The purpose, then, of the Play Leaders' Institute is to develop volunteer leaders who will carry on recreational programmes in schools, churches and among government employees in the departments. This should lead to neighborhood activity. As the Institute progresses those leaders who display more initiative than the others should be noted as a desirable source from which paid leaders may be drawn by the local Recreation Commission and other agencies."

"The field of Community Service is leisure time. In leisure time, therefore, we have found the field of Community Service and have established the fact that it is as fundamental as education, religion or industry; it is at will communal and national life." "It is not the size of the thing that happens but its expressiveness that counts. If it does not come from the heart of the people it is of no use to them. To bring out, not to put in or put over, is that for which we exist. The resources are ready to hand. Veins of pure gold—musical and artistic taste, the love of beauty, neighborliness and the thirst for better citizenship—lie very near the surface. We need only to lay bare to the people their own abundant resources and our small part is done."

At the regular chapel assembly of November 15, the students of Howard were given an opportunity to hear Dr. Howard J. Chidley, a friend and former associate of Dr. Durkee in Massachusetts.

Dr. Chidley, now traveling on behalf of "The Pilgrims' Tercentary Celebration," came to Howard at the request of Dr. Durkee, to bring a message concerning the significance of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon New England shores 300 years ago.

The speaker, besides holding his audience interested throughout on the specific subject, impressed one as being a man of broad knowledge and experience. The serious nature of his speech was appropriately varied by humor of an appreciable type.

Briefly, after speaking of the basic ideals of the Pilgrims and of the extent to which those ideals had survived unto our present day life, Dr. Chidley deplored the disappearance of that rugged individuality and simple faith which characterized the existence of those who set out to seek a land where they might worship according to the dictates of their conscience.

In eulogizing the stern independence of the Pilgrims, Dr. Chidley likened our average American of today to the familiar piece of orange peel supported in a mass of jelly, unable to stand out from the mass and assert individuality or



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personality. "Nothing but true faith acquired through constant spiritual communion could have enabled that little band to brave the terrors known and unknown of that bleak wilderness of the new world," was one of the speaker's most impressive closing remarks.

The continued applause which Dr. Chidley received at the conclusion of his talk, was evidence of the appreciation of the student body. We sincerely hope that Mr. Chidley will visit us again.

W. J. Newsom, '23.

### To the Friends of Howard University:

Howard University, located at the Capital of the Nation—with a campus of twenty acres; modern, scientific and general equipment; a plant worth approximately \$1,321,000; a faculty of 125 members; and a student-body of 1,700 from 37 different states and 10 foreign countries, is the one outstanding National University of the Negro people of America. Beginning with the school term 1919-20, the courses of study were so revised and expanded as to include collegiate grade work alone in the Junior College, the School of Liberal Arts, the School of Education, the School of Commerce and Finance, etc., etc. This is an attempt to have every student discover the field where success may await him and be so trained that at the end of his four years' course he will graduate with a college degree and at the same time be fitted for his special life work.

The School of Applied Science is being strengthened by the addition of strong faculty members, and offers to those who enter it the widest fields of industry and enterprise. Courses are offered in Advanced Engineering and Architecture, Agriculture, Printing, Woodworking, and Domestic Arts and Science.

In addition, Howard University offers thorough-going courses in its School of Medicine, its School of Pharmacy, its School of Dentistry, its School of Law, and its School of Religion. The Howard University School of Law is practically the only one where young colored men in large numbers have the privilege of receiving instruction under conditions which permit them to support themselves while receiving such instruction.

The Howard University Medical School is ranked Class "A" by the American Medical Association,—the only school for colored people holding such rank. A few can attend other medical schools, but when it comes to obstetrics, they must come to Freedman's Hospital, located here on our campus in connection with our Medical School. I need not call your attention to the overwhelming need of colored physicians for this race of nearly fourteen millions of people. But we have no suitable medical buildings, or laboratories. Our staff is pitifully undermanned.

Take it in Dentistry. This is the only school for colored dentists in America,—in the world for that matter. Our School is located in old wooden barracks built to temporarily house soldiers as they came back from the Civil War. That tells of the desperate handicaps there. Our room and staff can properly handle fifty students per class. Our first and second year classes are over one hundred. Limit the numbers! But these young men plead for a chance. It is their only chance. They know the need. They are willing to endure any privation if only they may be permitted to enter. How heroically they struggle! But the time has come when we must have adequate teachers, buildings, and equipment, or say "no" to those who desire to come, thus destroying their life's ambition.

### *The Need of Trained Leaders.*

The nearly fourteen million colored people of the United States need college-trained and professional leaders. Nearly every profession among them is pathetically undermanned. These college-trained, these professional leaders, must, most largely, be trained in their own schools. Howard University is strategically located and undertakes the place of leadership in giving direction to these proper aspirations of the Negro people.



*An Appeal to Congress.*

It therefore becomes necessary for the Trustees to expand the plant of the University and make more effective the splendid work which has come to be recognized as a factor of commanding importance in the life of the colored people. The General Faculty and Administrative force are being supplemented by the addition of educators of training, experience and established reputation. To carry their plans to successful conclusion, there is immediate need of physical equipment, improvements, etc., which shall permit the University to go forward with its program.

An appeal will be addressed to the Congress of the United States, through the Honorable, the Secretary of the Interior, for the money necessary to provide for these pressing needs. Millions of dollars are appropriated each year by the Government for the maintenance of the Indians and other millions are spent for the training of young white men at West Point Military Academy and at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. For instance, the following appropriations for the fiscal years 1920 and 1921 have been made:

**Indians—**

Fiscal Year 1920.....	\$18,332,397.03
Fiscal Year 1921.....	33,814,722.22

**Military Academy—**

Fiscal Year 1920.....	2,277,932.20
Fiscal Year 1921.....	2,142,212.70

**Naval Academy—**

Fiscal Year 1920.....	3,382,646.60
Fiscal Year 1921.....	2,915,407.52

Colored men are practically barred from both West Point and Annapolis. The nearly fourteen million Negro people of the United States receive practically no direct benefits from the Government in comparison with other elements of the population. Partial payment for the neglect of the past can be made by assisting them to secure at the Capital of the Nation a great institution of learning where leaders of the colored people may be truly trained in Christian democracy. The appropriation being sought is One Million, Eight Hundred and Two Thousand, Four Hundred and Thirty-Seven Dollars and Seventy-Five Cents (\$1,802,437.75), to cover the following urgent needs, namely:

*Urgent and Pressing Needs.*

Maintenance, ice, stationery, etc.....	\$ 106,437.75
Manual Arts Department.....	50,000.00
Libraries .....	6,500.00
Buildings and Grounds.....	50,000.00
Medical Department .....	12,000.00
Laboratories .....	5,000.00
Fuel and Light.....	10,000.00

*New Buildings—*

Addition to and equipment of Home Economics Building, including Dining Hall, Kitchens, etc., etc.....	150,000.00
Agricultural Building .....	75,000.00
Engineering Building and Shops.....	150,000.00
Athletic Field .....	47,500.00
Gymnasium and Armory.....	150,000.00
Administration Building .....	80,000.00
University Hall with organ.....	200,000.00
Enlarging Conservatory of Music.....	60,000.00
Medical Buildings .....	370,000.00
Law Buildings .....	70,000.00



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Dormitory for Girls.....	100,000.00
Dormitory for Boys.....	100,000.00
Department of Social Hygiene.....	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,802,437.75

## How Friends May Help.

Friends of the University may render service of incalculable value if they will bring to the attention of the Senators and Representatives of their States and districts not only the needs of the University, but at the same time the records, as far as possible, of the graduates of the various departments of the University in their several localities. Howard graduates are holding places of leadership throughout the country as teachers in colleges and industrial and normal schools for colored youth; they are also serving in various other lines of activity, including the practice of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and of law, as mechanical engineers, as architects, as domestic science teachers, and as leaders in various industrial professions. If friends of the University will acquaint their Congressmen with the work of these graduates, and at the same time advise as to how these devoted men and women have worked and are working always for a program of friendly relations between the races, it will be a more or less easy matter to convince Congress that these appropriations should be made. Friends of the University will kindly let us know just what Senators and Representatives they have written to and advise us as to whatever replies they may receive. PLEASE DO NOT OVERLOOK THIS IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

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## UNDERGRADUATE LIFE.

### Sophomore-Freshman Debate.

ON Friday evening, December 3, 1920, the Kappa Sigma Debating Society presented the Freshman and Sophomore classes in their annual debate. The subject was, Resolved: That the President of the United States Should Be Elected by the Direct Vote of the People. Mr. Geo. W. Brown, '21, President of Kappa Sigma Debating Society, acted as presiding officer.

Before the debaters arrived, the classes entered singing and cheering. The Sophomores occupied the right side, which was artistically decorated in their class colors, purple and gold. The Freshmen sat on the left side, which was adorned in their class colors, black and orange. The platform was embellished with palms, which with the class colors and banners was spectacular.

Although all were filled with enthusiasm, they became quiet when Mr. Brown began the program. First, Miss Mary E. Thomas, '23, rendered a vocal solo. It was creditably done. Then Mr. Brown related the purpose of Kappa Sigma, which, he said, was to have an annual debate between the Freshmen and Sophomore classes, the debaters of which were trained by Varsity debaters. This, he emphasized, developed the reason in argumentation. He then gave all rules concerning the debate, judging, etc.

The debaters were: Affirmative, Sophomores, Edward A. Simmons, Earl R. Alexander and L. Alexander Looby. Negative, Freshmen, Frederick H. Robb, J. Oscar Beaubien and Louis E. King. Alternates were: Bryan H. Williams, John E. Smith and Dervey H. Moon for the Sophomores, and C. W. Crump for the Freshmen.

The first speaker of the evening was Mr. Edward A. Simmons of the Sophomore Class. He stated that the President of the United States should be elected by the direct vote of the people because:

- I. The present system is inadequate.
- II. The electoral college has too much power. (Bosses control it.)
- III. The fallacy of the election system—1865 amendments.

A. Woman suffrage shows its fallacy.

IV. The Year Books of 1864 and 1920 show that the recent advantages point out that the electoral college is out of date.

The speaker stated that the people have developed to a point of culture where they can use the direct vote system. He said things are changing, so we need to change our way of choosing our President. Mr. Simmons showed the gradual decrease in illiteracy since 1910 and proved that there was a decrease of 10 per cent since that time. If social, economic, and educational phases of life develop a hundred fold, why not change and improve our political development. Finally, he said that the electoral college was inadequate. He was very eloquent. The Sophomores cheered *with much enthusiasm*.

The first speaker on the negative side was Mr. F. H. Robb of the Freshman team. He referred to Mr. Elihu Root, and gave his opinion on the direct vote of the people. Mr. Root says "that direct vote of the people would cause revolution." The speaker outlined as follows:

- I. The affirmative must prove the present system inadequate.
- II. Is the change practicable?
- III. Is the change in accordance with the Constitution and the desire of the people?
- IV. "Republican Camp Book," 1920.

A. Sections of country get more voting prestige than others.



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Next, the speaker pointed out that if we do not obey the Constitution we will have confusion and revolution. If the direct vote system operated, 18,000,000 votes would be cast and New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois would have 35 per cent of the votes, thus giving the large States with the large populations all the power, and the small States none. This would encourage sectional feeling and we want general feeling. Mr. Robb emphasized the fact that unnecessary money would be spent under the direct vote system, and that politics would become a pecuniary rather than patriotic object. A comparison of Japan, Russia, England was given to show what havoc the direct system would cause. France in 1804 was also given as an example of the direct vote, because turbulence of the worst kind existed there. In conclusion, the speaker said that the direct vote system was inadequate, because it would be a waste of time to count so many votes, fraud would be practised and too much excitement would be aroused. The old system has stood the test, why change?

Of course, the Freshmen cheered with much spirit. Mr. Robb spoke well and the class showed its appreciation by its wonderful spirit.

The second affirmative leader was Mr. E. R. Alexander of the Sophomore Class. He spoke of the evils of the political machines. He said that the position of the electors is free, thus they are there for political purposes. Next, he referred to the Tilden-Hayes election in 1874, as Mr. Hayes won by one vote. In New York, 1894, Ohio, 1892, and Maryland, 1904, there was confusion concerning the majority, which points out that a change is necessary. President Wilson won by the vote of California in 1916, thus we know that the Republicans would have won but for the electoral college plan. New York voted with the minority only twice in the last century, which was settled by the Protestant Congress. Therefore, destroy the nominating convention and there will be no pivotal States and States' votes as occurred in Arkansas in 1873.

Mr. Alexander spoke well. The Sophomores cheered and settled down to hear the next speaker.

Mr. J. Oscar Beaubian was the second negative speaker. He explained that a change from the present system would destroy the Government. He said that the framers of the Constitution planned how to vote long ago, so why change? We can be benefited by the errors of other countries. None of our States could express itself as a unit. All forms of fraud would creep in and the States would be at the feet of 110 million excited people. The speaker stressed that it would be grossly unfair to destroy the sovereignty of the States.

Mr. Beaubian's speech was good. The Freshmen gave him hearty cheers.

The third affirmative speaker was Mr. Z. Alexander Looby. He began by denying what the previous speaker said concerning Mr. Harding, then outlined his debate as below:

I. Present system inadequate for these progressive times.

A. Political bosses have the power and not the people.

Mr. Looby said that the present system has not kept pace with the social, economic, and other movements. This must be discontinued because the electors are only agents, and agents are not necessary to care for our money when we can manage our own affairs. This is not in keeping with American ideals. Next, the method of counting the votes was discussed. A change would prevent Congress from interfering and prevent the repetition of the Hayes-Tilden affair. He then compared America with Athens and the ancient methods of voting. The present system is inadequate because it is unable to keep pace with other changes and advancements of life.

Cheers by the Sophomores to thank their representative for his work.

Mr. Louis E. King was the third negative speaker. He said that Rome, Athens, Germany, and France had failed under the direct vote system. It is ineffectual



because it causes excitement and is regarded a public curse. Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, and all South American countries except two use a method similar to ours. Tyranny by a majority is a fraud, which would happen if there should be a change.

Mr. King was humorous and fiery, which brought forth much noise from the Freshmen and laughter from the audience.

In this intellectual contest, the rebuttals told the story. Here the decision is made that the negative won the victory because of its effective work in hurling off the attacks of the affirmative.

The judges Dean Geo. W. Cook, Professor Ernest E. Just, and Assistant Professor J. H. N. Waring. While waiting for their decision, Miss Verna Mae Wadloe, '24, rendered a beautiful solo and Professor Gregory gave a short talk. The judges returned, rendering two decisions. One was rendered as regards the best individual speaker of the evening. The distinction went to Mr. J. Oscar Beaubian. The second decision gave victory to the Freshmen. Pandemonium reigned for some time, so great was the joviality of the winning class.

The contest was a credit to the young men who participated, their coaches, and Kappa Sigma Society. Howard's 'Varsity teams ought not suffer with such material on hand.

WILLIAM S. MAIZE, '21.

### Free Lecture Course a Success.

AMONG the members of our faculty there are some of the most brilliant and promising men of the race. There are men whom people travel miles and pay reasonable sums to hear expound upon the latest theories. Some of the students have always thought it strange that the student body has not been given a fair chance to hear the doctrines of these men.

Dean Woodward has been kind enough to arrange a series of interesting and helpful lectures for the University. It took some effort and a good bit of pains to arrange such a series, and for such trouble he should be rewarded by the support of the whole student body. Two lectures of the series have already been delivered; these were both interesting and helpful to all who attended.

These lectures met with great response from the students and, it is hoped, that all of the lectures will be as well attended. It is really encouraging to see so many respond to the more serious side of the University life. Our only desire is that in the future more will avail themselves of the opportunity placed before them.

IRENE MILLER, '21.

### Red Cross Campaign.

EVERY year, a few weeks before Christmas, the American Red Cross Society puts on a campaign to sell "Christmas Seals." These seals afford a very pretty decoration for letters and Christmas packages. The money obtained from their sale is used for the purpose of fighting the terrible disease, tuberculosis.

Each year Howard University plays an important part in the campaign by disposing of a large number of the seals. This year its quota is 10,000, and the time within which these seals must be sold is eleven days. The campaign at Howard began December 6th and will end the 16th of December. It is being conducted very successfully. The first day twelve hundred seals were sold. Every day some one makes an appeal in Chapel to the faculty and student body asking them to continue to buy the "Christmas Seals." The faculty and student body both realize the danger of the disease and the importance of waging war against it. Then, too, they feel that Howard must do its share. They are now being sold very fast. There is no doubt that Howard will dispose of her full quota this year.

ANNIE M. SCARLETT, '21.



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### Alabama Club Entertains.

ONE of the most select affairs of the season was enjoyed on Friday evening, December 10th, in the University gymnasium. The place could scarcely be recognized for the "camouflage" of State colors, flags and pennants. The guests present represented almost every State in the Union, which made a congenial and cosmopolitan group. The success of the affair largely depended upon the musicians, as they exerted every effort to make the "fantastic toe" lighten.

Give Alabama State Club a cheer!

### The Northeastern Club.

THERE has been formed a club in the University known as the Northeastern Club which consists of the students from the New England States, New York and New Jersey. The officers are as follows:

President: Mr. Leo Gaskins.

Vice President: Miss Willa Finkley.

Secretary: Miss Gretchen La Cour.

Treasurer: Mr. William Bush.

Journalist: Mr. William S. Maize.

Chaplain: Miss Evelyn Lewis.

Sergeant-at-Arms: Mr. John Fitzgerald.

### Howard Men at Gary Steel Works.

THROUGH the interest and influence of President Durkee six Howard men left last summer to work in the Steel Mills at Gary, Indiana.

One of the men from Headquarters in Chicago came and talked with President Durkee concerning this work. During the World War of 1914 and since the "strike" of September, 1919, the Gary steel mills has placed a high appreciation on Negro labor. To prove this new attitude, colored men were given work which required responsibility and originality. Many of them fail, because the type of men engaged in such work is to a very large extent practically untutored and lacks the art of dealing with men.

Rather than arrive at a hasty conclusion a more democratic and fairer attitude was taken. This work was really an experiment on the part of the plant to observe the intelligence, initiative, and the reflective observation of the Negro college man. There was a large number of students from all sections of the country.

The work accomplished by Howard students has meant much in many respects. It has paved the way for Howard in the future. It will mean new openings in new departments to colored men. It is the beginning of a splendid advantage to the men who are in the School of Applied Science. The men who are specializing in the field of Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, will have an opening to observe not only the theoretical, but the practical side of their life work.

The most modern apparatus can be studied to a great advantage, for example: the centi-ampere balance, the electrodynamicometer, shunts for ammeter calibration, the electro-static volt meter, and many other modern apparatus.

As the summers come and go, college men face the problem of choosing work which will mean the most both materially and intellectually.

It means one of two things, either manual labor or work which depends upon the liberality of the people for a livelihood.

The latter work in some cases has both of these advantages, but the college men fully realize that the work which depends upon the liberality of the people is detrimental to the race.

It seems that work offered in big firms and enterprises to college men will in time help to mold, create, and foster a more democratic sentiment in American industry. It is a problem worth serious attention.



Howard students were placed in a shipping department, a department in which only a few colored men were privileged to work prior to the World War of 1914 and the "strike" of September, 1919.

It was a big experience and an education in every sense of the word to work with, and among, so many classes and races of men.

The opportunity presents itself to interpret the dreams, hopes, and aspirations of these different races and classes. They are not only expecting, but also demanding, much from prepared men.

Not only is there much to be acquired by those who are preparing themselves for leadership, but also those who are preparing themselves to enter the commercial world. A field which heretofore has not been given much attention by us as a race. It is a field that is vital to a race's or nation's progress. It is very instructive commercially to observe how from iron ore, after it passes through many processes, a finished product is accomplished.

The field of Chemistry has put the iron industry on a scientific basis.

The worth of a finished product is determined by the material from which it is made; and the worth of the material is determined by the refining processes which it undergoes. To take a survey of the organization of a big industry is very instructive, because it gives one an insight into the basic principles of an enterprise. Organization, coöperation, and economy seem to be the basis of the success of an industry. There is also readily seen an open field for new discoveries and inventions to those who possess such aptitudes.

JOHN W. CRAWFORD, '23.

### Campus Gossip.

MISS SUSIE MAE GOIN is taking lessons from Howard's Gypsy Queen in the art of dressing.

MISS FLORENCE McNORTON is cad-ding us to death.

WHAT are you doing, Emmason, playing second fiddle to Harry?

THEY say opposites attract; maybe that's the cause of relationship between V. Mason and Sydney Brown.

ASK the Masons if "Onie" Hughes is a family man.

THE South in all its glory blossomed forth to do homage to its beloved State "Alabama," Friday, December 10, 1920.

WHAT attraction is there in the Freshman Class that caused so many Medical students to attend their dance?

MR. WILLIAM R. BELL has at last agreed to the saying, "Love comes but once and then perhaps a little late."

MISS ELNORA MCGREW thinks a Ukelele too simple for her musically inclined mind. She is going to secure a lyre.

MISS MARTHA McDOWELL has taken unto herself a little life.

### STYLUS—NEW MEMBERS.

Dorotha W. Jones,  
Irene Baxter,  
Thelma Duncan,  
Zora Hurston,  
George Brown,  
H. A. Carter,  
N. P. Andrews,  
H. Moon.



## OF EDUCATIONAL INTEREST.

### Comments on Roland Hayes in London.

ROLAND HAYES is meeting with great success in his recitals abroad. After his concert in Aeolian Hall, London, the Daily Telegraph of that city said: There were two things connected with the recital of Mr. Roland Hayes, the Negro tenor from the United States in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon that stood out with especial sharpness. Of these one was the particular neatness and finish of the accompanying by Mr. Lawrence Brown, who reminded one of Coleridge Taylor, and the other the delight caused by Mr. Hayes with the group of Negro Spirituals, with which he brought his recital to an end. Long before he had sung "Adelaida" Le Reve, from Manon, Duparc's "L'invitation au Voyage," and a lot of conventional ballads with more or less success, and in a voice that was often very pleasant to hear when it was not forced (especially was this the case in the "Manon" extract). But he captivated all by his singing of a group of spirituals—songs that can never rightly be sung by any but Negroes to the manner born. True, those that he sang were offered with a very sophisticated but none the less effective pianoforte arrangement, but they were extremely well done. It is still regretted that our audience persists in treating these lovely things as comic songs. Perhaps Mr. Hayes will add more of them to his next program, for this is music we cannot make for ourselves.

The Morning Post speaks in terms equally as complimentary. "An interested audience listened at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon to Mr. Roland Hayes, a colored singer, and quickly found him deserving of respectful attention. He has a tenor voice capable of sweet or ringing quality throughout a useful range, and he has been at pains to acquire all the elements of a highly cultured vocalism.

"He delivered Puccini's *Che gelida Manina*—in Italian—and Beethoven's *Adelaide* with extreme refinement, and set an example which many English singers would do well to copy by combining clear diction with unbroken phrasing. He needs, however, to guard against over cultivation of style at the expense of naturalness and open-tone production. His program included songs in French and Negro spirituals. Accompaniments were played by Mr. Lawrence Brown."

### Americans Now Throng English Universities—Men Win Many Honors, While Women Have Started New Social Regime at Oxford. Cross-Atlantic Cable Service to The Star.

LONDON, December 8.—The American invasion is capturing British universities. "American" is spoken there even more than English. Nearly two hundred American students have matriculated at Oxford, forty at Cambridge, sixty at London University and thirty at Edinburgh. Thirty American Rhodes scholars are due at Oxford in January, and there are already thirty-three Canadian Rhodes scholars in residence there.

Americans are taking an increasing part in university debating and dramatic societies, and they are gradually wresting away the supremacy in athletics. The use of American slang, a few years ago regarded as barbarous and strange, is now so general as to be almost the rule. The English students are quick to seize on American slang.

The entrance of American women at Oxford is undoubtedly due to the recent granting of full university membership to women. Their arrival has introduced real American social life. In addition to the American Club there is now an American Women's Club, which is the social center for its members.

The rush of Americans other than Rhodes scholars is due to the decision to offer the Ph. D. degree as a special attraction to Americans with bachelor degrees.



## Seek German Education—Foreigners Again Flocking to Universities and High Schools.

### Cross-Atlantic Cable Service to The Star.

BERLIN, December 11.—Gradually the pre-war relations between the German scientific and academical world and its counterparts in former enemy countries are being restored. An unprecedented number of applications from foreigners for admission to German universities and technical high schools have been received. Many thousands have applied, chiefly for the study of medicine, chemistry and technical science.

Owing to the overcrowding of universities and the housing shortage, stringent restrictive measures have been adopted. Students must prove that they possess the necessary general education and a sufficient knowledge of German.

## Says Evil Forces Strike at Society—Coolidge Declares Higher Education Is Invaders' Greatest Foe.

NEW YORK, November 27 (by the Associated Press).—Vice President-elect Coolidge, speaking in behalf of higher education at the annual dinner of the Amherst College Alumni here tonight, declared there is need "not only of patriotic ideals and a trained intelligence in our economic life," but also of a "deep understanding of man and his relationship to the physical universe, and to his fellow man." Declaring there has always been evil in the world, the governor added:

"There are evil forces at work now. They are apparently organized, and seek the disintegration of society. They can almost always be recognized by a direct appeal to selfishness and nothing else. They deny that the present relationship of men to each other, which exists by reason of organized society, has any sound basis for its existence. They point out to men with untrained minds that it takes effort to maintain themselves and support government and claim that they ought to exist without effort on the accumulations of others and the denial that men have any obligations toward each other.

"The answer to this lies in a knowledge of past human experience and a realization of what man is."

The sources of the state of mind which support civilization, he said, are education and religion, which, he declared, is dependent upon higher education.

"We hold by the modern standards of society," the governor continued. "We believe in maintaining modern civilization for the protection and support of free governments and the development of our economic welfare. We claim they are sound and minister in the best way to human welfare. The great test of an institution is its ability to perpetuate itself. It seems fairly plain that, whether or not these institutions can survive, with the aid of higher education. Without it they have no the slightest chance. We justify the greater and greater accumulations of capital because we believe that therefrom flows the support of all science, art, learning and the charities which minister to the humanities of life, all carrying their beneficent effects to the people as a whole. Unless this is measurably true our system of civilization ought to stand condemned. It is to be condemned anyway, unless it possesses the ability to perpetuate itself. This can only be shown to be true by supporting higher education to such a degree that its good influence may be able to more than match the rising tide of the influence of evil. Those who want a continuation of stability and confidence must seek it by supporting the efforts of our colleges and universities. It is not too much to say that America is dependent on the adequacy of this support."

—Washington Evening Star, November 18, 1920.



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### Coeducation a Failure?

Syracuse Post-Standard.

A student committee of Cornell University, representative apparently of senior societies, issues a pronunciamento that co-education is an accident at Cornell and failure wherever tried and a demand for limitation of the number of women students.

These Cornell seniors speak the language of 50 years. They speak the prejudice which has been borne down by experience.

It is the pride of Cornell that true to the spirit of its founder it offers any student opportunity to receive instruction in any study. Coeducation became in the university's infancy its policy and its law, and any limitation based upon sex would be clearly violation of the purpose which Ezra Cornell declared for his university.

The United States has colleges for men and colleges for women, but its greatest institutions admit men and women. In many cases it is true the women's college is an annex, but even in these cases women are coming more and more every year into "full fellowship."

### DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY NOTES.

THE DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY announces two new chapters: Eta chapter at Syracuse University and Theta chapter at Cornell University.

The annual convention of the sorority will be held at Wilberforce, Ohio, December 27th.

### THE STUFF THAT COUNTS.

The test of a man is the fight he makes,

The grit that he daily shows;

The way he stands on his feet and takes

Fate's numerous bumps and blows.

A coward can smile when there's naught to fear,

When nothing his progress bars,

But it takes a man to stand up and cheer

While some other fellow stars.

It isn't the victory after all

But the fight that a brother makes;

The man, who, driven against the wall,

Still stands up erect and takes

The blows of fate with his head held high,

Bleeding, and bruised, and pale,

Is the man who'll win in the by and by,

For he isn't afraid to fail.

It's the bumps you get, and the jolts you get,

And the shocks that your courage stands,

The hours of sorrow and vain regret,

The prize that escapes your hand,

That test your mettle and prove your worth;

It isn't the blows you deal,

But the blows you take on the good old earth

That shows if your stuff is real.

—The Three Partners.



## COUNTERWEIGHTS.

**IRATE PARENT TO PRINCIPAL**—"Miss S. said she would throw my Mary in the furnace if she stayed away from school another day."

**POOR TEACHER** (on being interviewed).—"Oh, I said I should have to drop her from the register."

**DONALBAIN**—"What is amiss?"

**MACBETH**—"You are, and do not know it."

(Wrong again, Macbeth. A miss is a young lady.)

"How did Noah occupy himself in the Ark?" asked the Sunday School teacher.

"Fishing," said the little boy.

"A very reasonable answer," said the teacher.

"But he didn't catch nothin'," scornfully.

"No?" said the teacher. "Why not?"

"Hadn't enough bait. Only two worms!"

**PROFESSOR**—"What is the water box in the heater used for?"

**STUDENT**—"To put out the fire."

A teacher giving a lesson on hygiene to her fifth grade, said, "Why should we always keep our homes clean?"

Little Mary answered, "Because company might pop in at any time."

"What is the difference between a hospital and a sanitarium?"

"About twenty a week."

**TEACHER** (lecturing on household pests)—"Now, Helen, what is the greatest household pest the housewife has?"

**HELEN**—"A husband."

### In the Future.

"We do all our cooking by electricity here."

"Well, take this egg out and give it another shock."

### Real Penalty.

"I have come here," said the angry man to the superintendent of the street car line, "to get justice; justice, sir. Yesterday, as my wife was getting off one of your cars, the conductor stepped on her dress and tore a yard of frilling off the skirt."

The superintendent remained cool. "Well, sir," he said, "I don't know that we are to blame for that. What do you expect us to do? Get her a new dress?"

"No, sir. I do not intend to let you off as easily as that," the other man gruffly replied. He brandished in his hand a small piece of silk. "What I propose to have you do," he said, "is to match this silk."

"Why do they call the baby Bill?"

"He was born on the first of the month."

### Not This Time.

"Quick, hand me that satchel!" yelled the physician. "A man just telephoned me in a dying voice that he wouldn't live without me."

"Wait," declared his wife, who had taken up the receiver, "that call is for Edith."

### Why It Failed.

A certain chemist advertised a patent concoction labelled, "No more colds. Price, 10 cents." A man who bought the mixture came back in three days to complain that he had drunk it all, but was no better.

"Drink it all," gasped the chemist; "why, man, that was an Indian rubber solution to put on the soles of your rubber boots!"

He shot an arrow in the air; It fell to earth, he knew not where, Until the man on whom it fell Came around and gave him A terrible talking to.



# HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECORD

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## Women's Capes.

Cape of Good Hope—Sweet sixteen.  
Cape Flattery—Twenty.  
Cape Lookout—Twenty-five.  
Cape Fear—Thirty.  
Cape Farewell—Forty.

First Student—"Did you know that Ward Nichols, '23, has a new title?"

Second Student—"No! what is it?"

First Student—"The fellows call him Dean of Women because he tries to capture all of them."

First Student—"Have you heard of Bledsoe's new position?"

Second Student—"No! Tell me all about it."

First Student—"Every time he comes to English Class he cleans Miss Otie Graham's glasses with his new dollar bills. How he gets that way is a mystery."

The Journalist of the Senior Class, Miss Mamie Shaw, accused Miss Olive Bond of a serious crime. The entire class was "amazed" to learn that she tried to "vamp" poor innocent Maize, who has done no one wrong. "Keep it up, Olive, no need of being slow these fast times."

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PROF. IN MATH—"Who can draw an angle of 290 degrees?"

STUDENT NAMED BIRD—"I can."

PROF. IN MATH (watching Bird making two revolutions)—"Why, Bird, you flew around that angle, didn't you?"

First Student—"Every class I am in, I see Bledsoe asleep."

Second Student—"I wonder what ails him."

First Student—"Oh! he needs Mercer Pratt to awaken him with that .32."

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Prof. Tunnell—"By George! The Gods want Miss Bell."

Miss Bell—"Oh, Professor!"

Prof. Tunnell—"Come on, Miss Bell, ring out for me."

Professor—"What's your name?"

Freshman—"Fox."

Professor—"You will have to be 'foxier' than that to get by me."

Inseparables—The "Reds" are inseparable from the campus.

1. Miss Helen Davis, '21, inseparable from that *red sweater*.

2. Geo. Brown, '21, inseparable from that *red overcoat*.

3. Lyman Burris, '21, inseparable from that *red suit*.

Doc—"Jones has a rotten memory."

Block—"That so?"

Doc—"Yes. Take, for instance yesterday. He studied an assignment three hours. By the time he got to class he had forgotten it. By the time the Professor called on him he had forgotten that he had forgot it and made an 'A' recitation."

Math. Prof.—"I have now completely discussed the theory of probability. Are there any questions?"

Problematical Freshman—"Yes, sir. Will you please compute the probability of my passing this course?"

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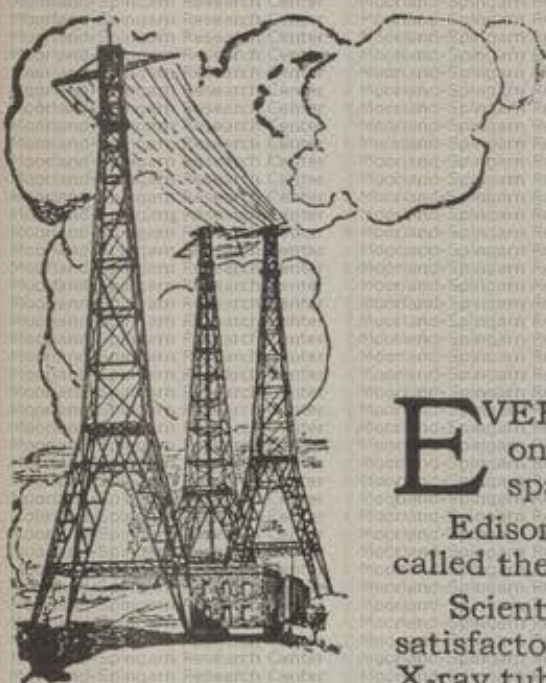
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# How is a Wireless Message Received?

**E**VERY incandescent lamp has a filament. Mount a metal plate on a wire in the lamp near the filament. A current leaps the space between the filament and the plate when the filament glows.

Edison first observed this phenomenon in 1883. Hence it was called the "Edison effect."

Scientists long studied the "effect" but they could not explain it satisfactorily. Now, after years of experimenting with Crookes tubes, X-ray tubes and radium, it is known that the current that leaps across is a stream of "electrons"—exceedingly minute particles negatively charged with electricity.

These electrons play an important part in wireless communication. When a wire grid is interposed between the filament and the plate and charged positively, the plate is aided in drawing electrons across; but when the grid is charged negatively it drives back the electrons. A very small charge applied to the grid, as small as that received from a feeble wireless wave, is enough to vary the electron stream.

So the grid in the tube enables a faint wireless impulse to control the very much greater amount of energy in the flow of electrons, and so radio signals too weak to be perceived by other means become perceptible by the effects that they produce. Just as the movement of a throttle controls a great locomotive in motion, so a wireless wave, by means of the grid, affects the powerful electron stream.

All this followed from studying the mysterious "Edison effect"—a purely scientific discovery.

No one can foresee what results will follow from research in pure science. Sooner or later the world must benefit practically from the discovery of new facts.

For this reason the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company are concerned as much with investigations in pure science as they are with the improvement of industrial processes and products. They, too, have studied the "Edison effect" scientifically. The result has been a new form of electron tube, known as the "pliotron", a type of X-ray tube free from the vagaries of the old tube; and the "kenetron", which is called by electrical engineers a "rectifier" because it has the property of changing an alternating into a direct current.

All these improvements followed because the Research Laboratories try to discover the "how" of things. Pure science always justifies itself.

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